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# McCALL-CRABBS

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Standard Test Lessons  
in Reading

Book D





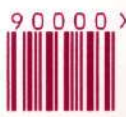
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## Standard Test Lessons in Reading

### Book D

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Three men were in a small airplane over the broad Pacific. Their fuel was gone. The airplane glided down into the water. As it sank, the men escaped onto a rubber raft eight feet long and four feet wide. This is what they had with them on the raft: their clothes, life jackets, some food and water, a pocketknife, a pair of pliers, a map, and a rope.

With the help of the map they steered toward friendly islands 500 miles away. The rope was used as a drag to keep their raft from moving with the wind when it blew in the wrong direction. The men made sails out of their clothes and paddles out of the soles of their shoes. Thus they sailed and rowed for thirty-three days; then a heavy gale capsized them. When the raft was righted, the men found they had lost everything except the sole of one shoe. They began to paddle again and were soon rescued.

1. This is a story of how many men?    (A) one    (B) three    (C) five  
    (D) seven
2. The airplane glided into the sea because of    (A) a great storm    (B) a  
gun    (C) lack of fuel    (D) early darkness
3. How many miles away were the islands?    (A) 500    (B) 600    (C) 700  
    (D) 800
4. What saved those in the plane from drowning?    (A) a boat    (B) another  
plane    (C) a whale    (D) a raft
5. The drag on the raft was a    (A) rope    (B) scale    (C) pair of pliers  
    (D) pocketknife
6. Drift in the wrong direction was caused by    (A) one of the men    (B) a  
bird    (C) the wind    (D) a fish
7. Paddles were made from    (A) driftwood    (B) life jackets    (C) shoe  
soles    (D) boxes
8. The raft was capsized by    (A) a heavy gale    (B) an alligator    (C) a  
rock    (D) a boat

| No. right<br>G score | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                      | 2.8 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.3 |

Did you ever stop to think why the toad is so ugly? The toad lives on insects. He has been seen to eat eighty-six houseflies in ten minutes. His crumpled body and brown color make him look like a clod of earth. For this reason the insects cannot see him easily, but he can see them. The toad's ugly appearance also protects him from his enemies. The hawk, the snake, and the owl catch and eat him whenever they get a chance. If he were brightly colored like the hummingbird, they could see him much more easily.

1. How many flies has the toad been seen to eat in ten minutes? (A) eighty-six (B) ninety (C) ninety-six (D) one hundred
2. The toad looks like (A) a hummingbird (B) a clod of earth (C) a hawk (D) an insect
3. The toad is (A) beautiful (B) brightly colored (C) handsome (D) mud-colored
4. Toads eat (A) hawks (B) flies (C) snakes (D) owls
5. Insects cannot see the toad because he is (A) ugly (B) brightly colored (C) mud-colored (D) handsome
6. Owls (A) eat the toad (B) fear the toad (C) love the toad (D) protect the toad
7. The toad's body is (A) smooth (B) handsome (C) beautiful (D) crumpled
8. The main point is: (A) the toad's color helps him to live (B) the toad isn't pretty (C) the toad eats flies very quickly (D) hawks and snakes like to eat toads

1. Much paper is made from    A leaves    B trees    C shrubs  
D bushes
2. The length of the pieces of wood is about    A ten inches    B twelve  
inches    C fourteen inches    D sixteen inches
3. In the vats the wood becomes    A paper    B cloth    C pulp    D hot
4. The rollers are    A cold    B clean    C warm    D hot
5. After the trees are felled, they are cut into    A logs    B bushes  
C bolts    D mills
6. The pulp is run between    A nets    B rollers    C vats    D knives
7. At last the paper is wound into a    A ball    B package    C skein  
D roll
8. The logs are cut into small pieces by    A knives    B forks    C axes  
D saws

|                  |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>No. right</b> | <b>1</b>   | <b>2</b>   | <b>3</b>   | <b>4</b>   | <b>5</b>   | <b>6</b>   | <b>7</b>   | <b>8</b>   |
| <b>G score</b>   | <b>2.4</b> | <b>2.7</b> | <b>3.4</b> | <b>4.0</b> | <b>4.7</b> | <b>5.6</b> | <b>6.5</b> | <b>7.4</b> |

On a sunny day in August some years ago, the sky of England was darkened by a swarm of lemon-colored ladybugs. They rained down so thick in the streets of London that people had to carry umbrellas. Every person who could be spared from other duties helped shovel the bugs into carts to be hauled away. Other cities of England were also deluged with ladybugs.

Now here is a mystery. No one knows where these bugs came from. No one had ever before seen ladybugs like them, and no one has ever seen them since. Where do you think they came from?

1. The bugs came from    Ⓐ London    Ⓑ cities of England  
    Ⓒ umbrellas    Ⓓ no one knows where
2. The day on which this event occurred was probably    Ⓐ warm  
    Ⓑ cool    Ⓒ stormy    Ⓓ rainy
3. England's sky grew    Ⓐ clear    Ⓑ dark    Ⓒ windy    Ⓓ sunny
4. The sky was darkened by    Ⓐ moths    Ⓑ butterflies    Ⓒ ladybugs  
    Ⓓ locusts
5. The color of these insects was    Ⓐ orange    Ⓑ yellow    Ⓒ green  
    Ⓓ black
6. The insects were carried away in    Ⓐ baskets    Ⓑ bags    Ⓒ boxes  
    Ⓓ carts
7. Since the time of this story such swarms have been seen    Ⓐ never  
    Ⓑ seldom    Ⓒ occasionally    Ⓓ often
8. Choose the best title:    Ⓐ Summer in England    Ⓑ Yellow Bugs  
    Ⓒ An August Day    Ⓓ A Very Strange Rain

Captain Joseph Mackey's airplane was flying over the ocean on its way to Great Britain when engine trouble started. He turned back and made a crash-landing at night in the deep snow of Newfoundland. All the men in the plane were killed except Captain Mackey, who was badly hurt.

Captain Mackey waited all the next morning for an airplane to come in search of him. In the afternoon he set out to find help. He went about a mile but found that he was too weak to go on through the snow. Half walking and half crawling, he made his way back to the plane.

The second day many planes passed above him, but none of the pilots saw him. In his plane was a flask of aluminum powder. He poured this on a huge stone to make the stone shine, but the wind blew it off.

1. To what place was the airplane going when trouble started?    Ⓐ Newfoundland    Ⓑ Portugal    Ⓒ Norway    Ⓓ Great Britain
2. The captain turned back because he had    Ⓐ no fuel    Ⓑ ice on the wings    Ⓒ engine trouble    Ⓓ no food
3. The plane crashed    Ⓐ near a village    Ⓑ near an airport    Ⓒ on the water    Ⓓ far from help
4. The plane crashed in    Ⓐ Newfoundland    Ⓑ New England    Ⓒ Labrador    Ⓓ Nova Scotia
5. How many men were either hurt or killed?    Ⓐ none    Ⓑ less than two    Ⓒ two    Ⓓ more than two
6. How long did Captain Mackey wait by the wrecked plane before seeking help?    Ⓐ the rest of the night    Ⓑ until the next noon    Ⓒ one day    Ⓓ two days
7. Captain Mackey did not find help because he was    Ⓐ blinded    Ⓑ badly hurt    Ⓒ afraid to try    Ⓓ discouraged
8. What did those in the first passing plane see?    Ⓐ aluminum powder    Ⓑ no sign of the wreck    Ⓒ Captain Mackey    Ⓓ the wreck

The third day Captain Mackey heard a plane coming nearer and nearer, flying very low. It flew right over him and passed on. Then he gave up hope of being found. In a few minutes the plane returned, and the pilot dipped one wing to get a clearer view. He had seen the shining aluminum powder blown by the wind on the snow.

The pilot came down closer for a better look, and then he saw Captain Mackey waving his arms. Jim Allison, the pilot, was an old friend. Allison quickly climbed higher and sent a radio message. In a short time a plane came and dropped a sleeping bag, food, medicine, and tools for Captain Mackey. Later two trappers arrived with a sled to rescue him.

1. How long did Captain Mackey wait before an airplane found him?  
 (A) many hours (B) one day (C) two days (D) three days
2. What did Allison see first? (A) the wrecked plane (B) Captain Mackey (C) aluminum on the snow (D) the wreck
3. The pilot saw the aluminum because it (A) melted the snow (B) shone on the snow (C) was black (D) was white
4. Jim Allison was the captain's (A) brother (B) commander (C) pilot (D) friend
5. When Allison saw the captain, he (A) tried to land in the snow (B) dropped him a message (C) flew for help (D) radioed for help
6. What did the relief plane bring? (A) a doctor (B) supplies (C) mechanics (D) a nurse
7. The trappers came with a (A) jeep (B) boat (C) sled (D) wagon
8. The trappers brought Captain Mackey (A) food (B) blankets (C) another airplane (D) transportation



It is late at night, and my whole room is filled with a rosy glow. It looks like early morning, only redder. All is very quiet. The sky is heavy with clouds, and they too reflect this scarlet hue. No fire alarms are sounding, because there is no smoke or fire anywhere.

I live near the giant steel mills in Gary, Indiana. The fiery glow in the sky is caused by molten iron when it is taken white-hot from the great furnaces. Gary is one of the world's largest steel districts and a very colorful city!

1. What time of day is it?    (A) early morning    (B) noon    (C) early evening    (D) late at night
2. What do I see in my room?    (A) a fire    (B) the sunset    (C) a rosy glow    (D) lightning
3. The sky is    (A) clear    (B) cloudy    (C) dark    (D) smoky
4. The clouds are    (A) dark    (B) bright blue    (C) white    (D) scarlet
5. I live in    (A) Pittsburgh    (B) New York City    (C) Gary    (D) Iowa
6. This town is located in a    (A) farm district    (B) cotton area    (C) fishing center    (D) steel district
7. What caused the sky to glow in the night?    (A) lightning    (B) molten iron    (C) burning houses    (D) electric lights
8. Choose the best title:    (A) The Scarlet Sky at Midnight    (B) The History of Gary    (C) Preventing Fires    (D) How to Make Steel

No. right  
G score

1  
2.5

2  
2.9

3  
3.6

4  
4.3

5  
5.1

6  
6.0

7  
7.0

8  
7.9

A thousand dollars given for a brave deed is a very large reward and seldom comes to a boy who is only eleven years old.

George lived in a small fishing village on the Massachusetts coast. When he was a very little boy, a careless accident blinded him for life. In spite of this great handicap, he learned to do well most of the things other boys love to do. He could swim and row and help his father with the lobster pots.

One summer as he was playing on the beach, he heard a call for help. Instantly he jumped into his own little skiff and fearlessly rowed out toward the open sea. He came to the spot where a swimming woman had gone beyond her depth. She was sinking when George, guided by her cries, reached her and, unaided, pulled her into his little boat. Then guided anew by the cheers of those upon the shore, he brought her safely to the land.

So simply and so fearlessly had he done this splendid deed that he found it hard to understand why the onlookers crowded about him with words of praise or why, a few days later, a great daily newspaper should give him a thousand dollars.

1. Just before George saved the drowning woman, he was    Ⓐ placing lobster pots    Ⓑ swimming    Ⓒ playing on the shore    Ⓓ listening to the waves
2. While rowing out toward the drowning woman, George was    Ⓐ unafraid    Ⓑ filled with fear    Ⓒ thinking of the reward    Ⓓ rebellious because he had to go
3. The woman was about to drown because she    Ⓐ had fallen overboard    Ⓑ was a good swimmer    Ⓒ was beyond her depth    Ⓓ was ill
4. George    Ⓐ expected a reward    Ⓑ was surprised at the reward    Ⓒ refused the reward    Ⓓ asked for a reward
5. George was brave because he wanted    Ⓐ the reward    Ⓑ to save the woman    Ⓒ to be cheered by others    Ⓓ to please his father
6. How did George know where to find the woman?    Ⓐ he saw her    Ⓑ she told him    Ⓒ he followed the sound of her voice    Ⓓ he had a guide with him
7. George was rewarded because he    Ⓐ was blind    Ⓑ was a good swimmer    Ⓒ had a careless accident    Ⓓ saved someone's life
8. The people on the shore    Ⓐ gave George a reward    Ⓑ aided him    Ⓒ cheered and praised him    Ⓓ rowed in their skiffs

Bluebirds are among the first to announce, by their return, that spring is here. Bluebirds come so early that they have time to raise two families. Once, after the first brood had been raised, the father and mother birds built another nest in our bird house for four more blue eggs. Then the young birds of the first brood, who were flying about, helped to care for the baby birds by bringing food. They were almost as excited as the parent birds themselves when the little ones were ready to fly. When the newest little birds had learned to care for themselves, they all flew away together. Summer was over.

1. We know it is spring when    Ⓐ the bluebirds fly away    Ⓑ the bluebirds arrive    Ⓒ we build a bird house    Ⓓ birds raise two families
2. Bluebirds come in    Ⓐ late spring    Ⓑ early spring    Ⓒ early summer    Ⓓ June
3. These birds left at the end of    Ⓐ winter    Ⓑ spring    Ⓒ fall    Ⓓ summer
4. They had time to raise    Ⓐ two birds    Ⓑ one family    Ⓒ two broods    Ⓓ three babies
5. The nest was built in    Ⓐ a tree    Ⓑ the barn    Ⓒ the orchard    Ⓓ a bird house
6. The first brood helped the parents by    Ⓐ feeding the little birds    Ⓑ building the nest    Ⓒ watching the nest    Ⓓ teaching the little ones to fly
7. The first brood were excited when the younger ones were    Ⓐ first hatched    Ⓑ eating    Ⓒ trying to sing    Ⓓ ready to fly
8. The second brood learned to care for themselves    Ⓐ early in the summer    Ⓑ by the end of the summer    Ⓒ late in the fall    Ⓓ after the birds flew away

## Um! Better than Candy! Stuffed Dates!

1 pound dates  
 ½ cup nut meats

½ cup raisins  
 ½ cup sugar

Wash the dates in cold water. After they are clean and dry, remove the stones by cutting a slit in one side with a knife. Wash the nuts and raisins, and dry on a clean cloth. Put the nuts and raisins in a wooden bowl and chop fine. Fill the dates with the chopped nuts and raisins. Put the sugar in a clean paper bag. Drop in the stuffed dates a few at a time, and shake them until they are coated with sugar.

These dates would be very nice to have for a party. Almost everyone likes them.

- Which of these is not needed?    Ⓐ dates    Ⓑ sugar    Ⓒ butter  
                                          Ⓓ nuts
- It says that stuffed dates are better than    Ⓐ candy    Ⓑ nuts  
                                          Ⓒ raisins    Ⓓ prunes
- Wash the dates in    Ⓐ cold water    Ⓑ warm water    Ⓒ salted water  
                                          Ⓓ a wooden bowl
- Put the nuts in the wooden bowl to    Ⓐ wash them    Ⓑ chop them  
                                          Ⓒ sugar them    Ⓓ stuff them
- Put the sugar in    Ⓐ a wooden bowl    Ⓑ a clean cloth    Ⓒ a paper bag  
                                          Ⓓ cold water
- Where do you put the raisins and nuts?    Ⓐ beside the dates    Ⓑ outside the dates  
                                          Ⓒ around the dates    Ⓓ inside the dates
- Choose the best title:    Ⓐ A Recipe for Stuffed Dates    Ⓑ Fun at a Party  
                                          Ⓒ Nutty Flavor    Ⓓ A Candy Recipe
- Serving dates is a good idea because    Ⓐ they are popular    Ⓑ they have no sugar  
                                          Ⓒ you can eat them cold    Ⓓ they are dry and clean

Henry Grasso's parents grew up in an old neighborhood in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. Shortly after Henry was born, the Grasso family moved to a brand-new house in a nearby town. Henry grew up thinking that everyone lived in quiet neighborhoods like his. He also thought that everyone had to drive in their cars to go shopping. Then Henry's family decided that they would like to move back to St. Louis.

Henry's parents, like many families, discovered that they missed many things about their old neighborhood in the big city. Mr. Grasso fell in love with a large old house not far from Forest Park in the center of St. Louis. Mrs. Grasso agreed that it would be fun to walk several blocks to the many museums nearby. In the autumn thousands of trees in the park would turn into shades of red and gold. Henry would have to leave many of his friends and move to a strange new place and he was not sure how he would like his new home.

- Henry spent most of his life in    Ⓐ an old neighborhood    Ⓑ Forest Park    Ⓒ a town near St. Louis    Ⓓ California
- Henry's parents grew up in    Ⓐ the city of St. Louis    Ⓑ a town near St. Louis    Ⓒ Chicago    Ⓓ California
- The story says that Mr. Grasso fell in love with    Ⓐ a large old house    Ⓑ a brand new house    Ⓒ an apartment building    Ⓓ a museum
- According to the story    Ⓐ no one likes big cities    Ⓑ only Mr. Grasso likes big cities    Ⓒ Mr. Grasso wants to buy a farm    Ⓓ many families may be returning to big cities
- In the small town where Henry grew up, most people    Ⓐ walked to the store    Ⓑ rode in cars    Ⓒ rode on buses    Ⓓ walked to museums
- According to the story, St. Louis is    Ⓐ an old city    Ⓑ a quiet city    Ⓒ a new city    Ⓓ a small city
- St. Louis has    Ⓐ no old houses    Ⓑ many museums    Ⓒ very few trees    Ⓓ no parks
- Choose the best title:    Ⓐ Living in a Small Town    Ⓑ Moving to the Big City    Ⓒ Autumn Leaves    Ⓓ Leaving Old Friends

Now that Henry Grasso has lived in the center of St. Louis for several months, he has discovered a whole new world that he had never known before. When some of Henry's old friends came into the city to visit him, Henry proudly showed them the many interesting sights nearby. "I like having to ride on a bus for only ten minutes to see the Cardinals play baseball," Henry explained to his visiting friends. "And I never knew that so many different kinds of people live in the city. Some people speak Spanish, others Greek. There are so many different kinds of tiny little shops and stores all around us."

Henry still looks forward to visiting the wide-open spaces in the country. "Sometimes I just love to get away from all of these brick buildings and streets," says Henry, "but now I love to return to the exciting sights and sounds of the city."

1. Henry Grasso seems    Ⓐ ashamed of his new home    Ⓑ proud of his new home    Ⓒ unhappy in St. Louis    Ⓓ unhappy living with different kinds of people
2. We know that Henry likes    Ⓐ football    Ⓑ basketball    Ⓒ soccer    Ⓓ baseball
3. People in St. Louis speak    Ⓐ only English    Ⓑ only Spanish    Ⓒ only Greek    Ⓓ different languages
4. Henry looks forward to    Ⓐ visiting the country    Ⓑ moving to a small town    Ⓒ riding on a bus for two hours    Ⓓ staying away from tiny shops and stores
5. Choose the best title:    Ⓐ The Exciting City    Ⓑ Visiting the Country    Ⓒ Greek Food    Ⓓ Speaking Spanish
6. A good thing about living in a large city is that    Ⓐ there are wide-open spaces    Ⓑ there are only brick buildings and streets    Ⓒ there are many things to see and do    Ⓓ everyone speaks the same language
7. Since Henry moved to the big city, he has    Ⓐ discovered baseball    Ⓑ discovered a whole new world    Ⓒ no friends    Ⓓ found nothing new
8. Henry seems to wish that big cities had more    Ⓐ buses    Ⓑ wide-open spaces    Ⓒ brick buildings    Ⓓ little shops



- No. right  
G score**

| 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.7 |



Blackie was a long, shiny blacksnake. Late one autumn afternoon he was out hunting for food. A sudden cold snap caught him before he could get back to his warm den. When I found him early the following morning, he was too cold to crawl. I placed him on a large stone and watched over him so that no animal would eat him. As the sun rose higher, it warmed Blackie, who crawled away to a safe place.

One warm day the following week, I was sitting on the terrace, looking toward a deep pool on the edge of the nearby woods. Just beyond the pool was a little ridge. A big bullfrog lived in and about the pool. When I wanted to hear him, I would croak, and he would croak back at me. This day he wasn't in sight, but I heard him coming, making long leaps among the leaves. He seemed to be in a great hurry. With one long leap he reached the top of the little ridge, but didn't pause there as usual. Instead he gave another long leap and plunged into the pool.

A second later, Blackie raced over the ridge and down to the edge of the pool, but the bullfrog was safe. Blackie, who did not like water, crawled sadly back into the woods, having missed a delicious meal of frog's legs.

1. The story is mostly about    Ⓐ a pool    Ⓑ a frog    Ⓒ a cold day  
    Ⓓ Blackie
2. The snake was    Ⓐ short    Ⓑ fat    Ⓒ shiny    Ⓓ tame
3. The snake couldn't move because he was    Ⓐ cold    Ⓑ hungry  
    Ⓒ asleep    Ⓓ scared
4. Blackie wanted the    Ⓐ insects    Ⓑ leaves    Ⓒ pool    Ⓓ frog
5. The snake was placed    Ⓐ in the pool    Ⓑ on a stone    Ⓒ in the  
    shade    Ⓓ in his den
6. Whose home was in the pool? Ⓐ    Ⓐ fox    Ⓑ water snake    Ⓒ frog  
    Ⓓ blacksnake
7. Which was scared?    Ⓐ an insect    Ⓑ the frog    Ⓒ Blackie  
    Ⓓ a snake
8. Blackie did not like the    Ⓐ sun    Ⓑ leaves    Ⓒ frog    Ⓓ water

Away up at the top of the pine tree there is a tip like a feather. This is the story the Indians tell about it.

Three men once went to the Great Spirit to ask for favors. The first was a young Indian who wore bark and fur inside his moccasins in order to appear tall. He also wore his hair high and stuck a turkey feather in it.

"What do you want?" asked the Great Spirit.

"I wish to be taller than any Indian in the land."

The second Indian wanted to live upon the earth forever so that he might see all its beauty.

The third Indian wanted to live to be very old and have good health to enjoy his old age.

The Great Spirit was not pleased with these wishes. He told his servant to take the men to a hill nearby and fasten their feet in the ground. This done, he changed them into pine trees. In this way each had his wish granted. If you will listen when you pass under the pines you can hear their voices and you can see the turkey feather at the top.

1. How many men went to the Great Spirit?    Ⓐ 1    Ⓑ 2    Ⓒ 3    Ⓓ 4
2. What did one Indian put in his moccasins?    Ⓐ stones    Ⓑ mud  
Ⓒ feathers    Ⓓ fur
3. Why did he put anything in his moccasins?    Ⓐ to make them smaller  
Ⓑ to appear taller    Ⓒ to hurt his feet    Ⓓ to protect his feet
4. Into what were the Indians changed?    Ⓐ pine trees    Ⓑ turkey  
feathers    Ⓒ voices    Ⓓ cones
5. At the top of the pine tree there is a tip like a    Ⓐ bunch of hair  
Ⓑ whisk broom    Ⓒ bit of fur    Ⓓ feather
6. This is a story told by    Ⓐ the Great Spirit    Ⓑ the Indians  
Ⓒ servants    Ⓓ the pine tree
7. The Great Spirit    Ⓐ granted their wishes    Ⓑ changed their  
feathers    Ⓒ tied them to a pine tree    Ⓓ was pleased
8. The story says that, as you pass under the pines, you can hear  
Ⓐ moans    Ⓑ groans    Ⓒ voices    Ⓓ a feather

Caroline Wood lived on a New England farm more than two hundred years ago. Her mother had a fine flock of eight geese and a gander. They were worth a great deal to her, for they furnished feathers for her pillows. One night everyone in the village was frightened by the news that the British soldiers were coming. The British stopped at Caroline's house and the officer ordered her mother to cook supper for them. The soldiers camped in the orchard. Next morning when Mrs. Wood went to feed her chickens, ducks, and geese, the geese did not appear. She called and finally the old gander walked up from the orchard with a package tied around his neck. When Mrs. Wood opened it, she found some big copper pennies and a piece of paper on which was written this verse:

Mrs. Wood, your geese are good,  
Our money is no slander.  
We've paid for your geese, a penny apiece,  
And left the change with the gander.

1. This story tells what happened more than    Ⓐ 10 years ago    Ⓑ 60 years ago    Ⓒ 100 years ago    Ⓓ 200 years ago
2. This happened in    Ⓐ England    Ⓑ the South    Ⓒ New England    Ⓓ Great Britain
3. The British came    Ⓐ at night    Ⓑ in the morning    Ⓒ at noon    Ⓓ in the afternoon
4. Mrs. Wood cooked supper for the    Ⓐ soldiers    Ⓑ family    Ⓒ children    Ⓓ Caroline
5. The soldiers camped    Ⓐ in the barn    Ⓑ by the road    Ⓒ on the hill    Ⓓ in the orchard
6. In the morning Mrs. Wood could not find the    Ⓐ hens    Ⓑ geese    Ⓒ ducks    Ⓓ turkeys
7. How many pennies were there?    Ⓐ 1    Ⓑ 5    Ⓒ 8    Ⓓ 10
8. The soldiers were    Ⓐ fond of joking    Ⓑ very excited    Ⓒ very sad    Ⓓ frightened

Have you ever seen a forest fire? It is a terrifying thing to see. The flames run along the ground licking up the leaves and dead branches. No wonder those whose homes are near gather quickly to fight the fire. If the fire cannot be stopped, these people will lose everything. Water can seldom be used to put out a forest fire because water is not available most of the time. Instead of using water, firefighters fight fire with fire. With hoes, shovels, and rakes they make a broad, clean path through the forest some distance ahead of the fire. Then they set "backfires" along that side of this clean path which lies toward the coming fire. These backfires burn slowly toward the main fire. When they meet both must die out for lack of fuel.

1. The topic of this selection is    Ⓐ backfires    Ⓑ hoes    Ⓒ forest fires  
Ⓓ shovels
2. What do firefighters use to fight a forest fire?    Ⓐ fire    Ⓑ water  
Ⓒ chemicals    Ⓓ sand
3. Where are the backfires set?    Ⓐ back of the main fire    Ⓑ ahead of the main fire  
Ⓒ in the middle of the main fire    Ⓓ under the main fire
4. The people who live near want the fire put out because    Ⓐ it makes smoke  
Ⓑ it smells bad    Ⓒ water is not available    Ⓓ it will destroy their property
5. What do the firefighters do with tools?    Ⓐ beat the fire    Ⓑ cut down trees  
Ⓒ make a path    Ⓓ beat each other
6. Why is the second fire called "backfire"?    Ⓐ it burns the backs of the trees  
Ⓑ it burns back toward the main fire    Ⓒ it burns the backs of the men  
Ⓓ it is some distance ahead
7. When main fire and backfire meet they die out because    Ⓐ there is nothing to burn  
Ⓑ they are tired    Ⓒ the firefighters beat them out  
Ⓓ water is poured on them
8. To be a firefighter you need    Ⓐ water    Ⓑ courage    Ⓒ fuel    Ⓓ dead branches and leaves

|           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| No. right | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   |
| G score   | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 7.9 |

Many people eat potatoes every day. Many do not know what part of the potato is best for food. Cut a slice as thin as paper from the middle of the potato. Hold the slice between your eyes and the light. You will see that the potato has a skin, an outside rim, and an inside part. The outside rim which is immediately beneath the skin of the potato is the most valuable part of all. This is often thrown away with the skin. Even the skin itself has more food value than the inside. When eating a baked potato, if you scoop out the inside and leave the outside, you are wasting the best part. If you cannot eat the whole potato, eat the outside rim and leave the inside!

1. The potato has    Ⓐ one part    Ⓑ two parts    Ⓒ three parts    Ⓓ four parts
2. The best part of the potato is the    Ⓐ middle    Ⓑ skin    Ⓒ outside rim    Ⓓ inside part
3. If you cannot eat the whole potato, eat the    Ⓐ outside rim    Ⓑ inside    Ⓒ middle    Ⓓ eyes
4. The skin is    Ⓐ better than the outside rim    Ⓑ better than the inside    Ⓒ as good as the outside rim    Ⓓ no good at all
5. Many people eat potatoes    Ⓐ daily    Ⓑ seldom    Ⓒ as thin as paper    Ⓓ and throw away the middle
6. Cut a slice of potato as thin as    Ⓐ cardboard    Ⓑ a silver dollar    Ⓒ paper    Ⓓ a book
7. The part of the potato often wasted is the    Ⓐ middle    Ⓑ inside    Ⓒ skin    Ⓓ eyes
8. What does this lesson tell about potatoes?    Ⓐ how to cook them    Ⓑ how to plant them    Ⓒ where to buy them    Ⓓ how to eat them

It seemed as though every time the mother hen scolded, one duckling would turn his bill down and his toes up and dive as he waved good-bye with his little webbed feet. At every dive the mother hen thought her baby was drowning. At last, becoming sorry for the worried mother, I started down to the brook. When the ducklings saw me coming and heard me scolding, they hurried out of the water and waddled toward the barn. At every step the ducklings gave a "quack" of fright, and the mother hen a "cluck" of joy. The ducklings did not go to the brook again. Instead, when it rained, they would dip and dive in the wet grass, just as most ducklings do in the water. When they were almost full-grown ducks, I herded them down to the brook. They had not forgotten how to swim, for they swam around me. Then they fled back to the barn as fast as feet and wings could carry them.

1. The mother hen was    Ⓐ calm    Ⓑ dipping    Ⓒ worried  
    Ⓓ swimming
2. Each duckling waved good-bye with its    Ⓐ bill    Ⓑ wings    Ⓒ tail  
    Ⓓ feet
3. The ducklings waved good-bye while    Ⓐ in the water    Ⓑ in the  
    grass    Ⓒ in the air    Ⓓ on the way to barn
4. What did the mother do on the way to the barn?    Ⓐ waddled  
    Ⓑ quacked    Ⓒ scolded    Ⓓ clucked
5. What did the ducklings do in the wet grass?    Ⓐ nested    Ⓑ dipped  
    Ⓒ waddled    Ⓓ quacked
6. The ducklings were herded to the water when they were    Ⓐ hatched  
    Ⓑ almost half-grown    Ⓒ nearly full-grown    Ⓓ full-grown
7. Had the ducks forgotten how to swim?    Ⓐ it doesn't say    Ⓑ yes  
    Ⓒ almost    Ⓓ no
8. The ducks went back to the barn    Ⓐ slowly    Ⓑ quickly    Ⓒ by car  
    Ⓓ sadly



Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is just over 29,000 feet high. Many lives have been lost trying to reach its summit on foot. Some climbers may have reached the top before 1952, but if so, they did not return to tell the story. A Swiss team tried it in 1952 and failed. A team led by the British finally succeeded in May 1953. The British felt they had learned so much from the Swiss that they cabled them this message: "Half glory to you."

After the success of the British, the Swiss tried again. Numbing cold and raging blizzards almost stopped them, but this time they succeeded. The summit was reached twice by different parties. In addition, they scaled the never-before-climbed neighboring peak Lhotse—the world's fourth highest, with an altitude of about 28,000 feet. When the Swiss returned from these climbs, they cabled the British this message: "All glory to you."

1. The highest mountain in the world is Mount    Ⓐ Lhotse    Ⓑ Sinai  
                                                                         Ⓒ Everest    Ⓓ Rainier
2. The climbing teams attempted to reach the top of the mountain by  
                                 Ⓐ bicycle    Ⓑ car    Ⓒ plane    Ⓓ foot
3. The first team known to reach the top of Mount Everest was  
                                 Ⓐ American    Ⓑ Swedish    Ⓒ Swiss    Ⓓ British
4. Mount Lhotse was first scaled by the    Ⓐ Americans    Ⓑ Swedes  
                                                                 Ⓒ Swiss    Ⓓ British
5. Mount Lhotse is the    Ⓐ highest    Ⓑ second highest    Ⓒ third  
                                                                 highest    Ⓓ fourth highest
6. In the message "Half glory to you," "you" refers to the    Ⓐ Americans  
                                                                 Ⓑ Swedes    Ⓒ Swiss    Ⓓ British
7. The Swiss nearly failed to reach the top of the mountain because of  
                                 Ⓐ wild dogs    Ⓑ blizzards    Ⓒ hunger    Ⓓ the British
8. About how many feet high is Mount Everest?    Ⓐ 290    Ⓑ 2,900  
                                                                 Ⓒ 29,000    Ⓓ 290,000



In Greece more than 2500 years ago, people gathered at the city of Olympia to watch and take part in the athletic games that were held every four years. The games were originally part of a celebration to honor the god, Zeus. There was at first only one foot race called the "stade." The word stadium comes from this word. More races were added in following years, along with wrestling and boxing matches, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, and chariot races.

In time the Olympic Games became a great festival for all of Greece. Any fighting between the city-states stopped, and a sacred truce was proclaimed for the opening of the festival. Each winner in the games was crowned with a wreath of olive leaves. The winners were regarded as great heroes. Often statues were erected to them in their native cities, and they held a place of honor in all public celebrations.

The Olympic Games in Greece ended more than 1500 years ago, but the games were started again in 1896. The first modern Olympics were held in Athens, Greece. Except during the two World Wars, they have been held every four years since.

1. The first Olympics had only one race called    Ⓐ the stroll    Ⓑ the decathlon    Ⓒ the stade    Ⓓ the stadium
2. The Olympics originally were to honor the god    Ⓐ Zeus    Ⓑ Mars  
Ⓒ Neptune    Ⓓ Adonis
3. "To proclaim a truce" means    Ⓐ to tell the truth    Ⓑ to declare a time  
when there will be no fighting    Ⓒ to announce a winner    Ⓓ to invite everyone
4. Each winner of the games was crowned with    Ⓐ a wreath of grapes  
Ⓑ a vine of basil leaves    Ⓒ a wreath of olive leaves    Ⓓ a trophy
5. The Olympic games ended in Greece more than    Ⓐ 2550 years ago  
Ⓑ 1500 years ago    Ⓒ 150 years ago    Ⓓ 15,000 years ago
6. The games were started again in    Ⓐ 1876    Ⓑ 1869    Ⓒ 1896  
Ⓓ 1698
7. The Olympic Games are held    Ⓐ every two years    Ⓑ once a year  
Ⓒ every four months    Ⓓ every four years
8. Which one of these was not an Olympic event?    Ⓐ wrestling    Ⓑ high jumping  
Ⓒ boxing    Ⓓ roller skating

In Scotland's large, deep Loch Ness lives the Loch Ness monster, Nessie. Reports of a monster in the lake began centuries ago. In the last fifty years, more than a thousand people have reported seeing Nessie on hundreds of different occasions. And yet it remains a great mystery.

In the 1930s, Mr. and Mrs. John Mackay told of seeing a wild lashing of the water in the Loch. Then a humped monster about thirty feet in length raced through the water at high speed.

The creature is thought to be an amphibian. A man riding a motorcycle one moonlit night said he almost ran into Nessie as it sped across the road and plunged into the Loch. Later, a man and woman who saw it in early daylight stated that it had a small head, strange oval eyes, and a long neck.

A strange species of monster once lived in the oceans. Scientists agreed that it had been extinct for millions of years. Yet not too long ago, one of these creatures was found dead on an African shore.

1. Scientists thought the dead animal had been extinct how many years?  
 (A) 1000    (B) 5000    (C) 1,000,000    (D) millions
2. Nessie is said to have    (A) long neck, round eyes, small head    (B) short neck, round eyes, large head    (C) long neck, oval eyes, small head    (D) short neck, oval eyes, large head
3. How many people have seen Nessie?    (A) more than 1,000    (B) hundreds    (C) only a few    (D) no one
4. How many times has Nessie been seen?    (A) hundreds    (B) millions    (C) dozens    (D) never
5. An amphibious animal lives    (A) in water    (B) on land    (C) both in water and on land    (D) on mountains only
6. In what country was Nessie seen?    (A) Switzerland    (B) England    (C) Ireland    (D) Scotland
7. A man saw the monster when he was    (A) walking    (B) riding a motorcycle    (C) swimming    (D) riding a horse
8. Which of these statements is implied by this story?    (A) The Loch Ness monster does not exist.    (B) Some animals thought to be extinct may still be alive.    (C) Nessie lives on land.    (D) Loch Ness is in Africa.

Keller and Marian Breland have a most unusual zoo in Arkansas. In it is a chicken that pecks three times if one asks how much is 21 divided by 7, and four times if one asks what the square root of 16 is. Turkeys run toy trains and pigs pick up clothes and put them in a laundry hamper. Foxes jump for grapes. Porpoises leap through hoops, play catch, and toss a baseball through a basket. They squeal with disappointment when the ball fails to go through. The Brelands claim that apes learn most quickly, and that other animals learn in this order: monkey, raccoon, porpoise, pig, dog, cat, crow, parakeet, parrot, cow, sheep, horse, hamster, rabbit, and squirrel.

Animals do strange things in Florida also. A wild alligator entered the town of Homestead. Some people who saw him thought he wanted to mail a letter, but he passed right by the post office. Then they guessed he had come to town on a shopping spree when he stopped to look through a store window. Finally, he was captured by a bystander and taken to the police station.

- Two main thoughts are about    (A) animals in an unusual zoo    (B) an unusual zoo and a wild alligator    (C) the Brelands    (D) intelligent animals and an ordinary zoo
- The toy trains are run by    (A) turkeys    (B) foxes    (C) apes    (D) monkeys
- What pecks four times when asked for the square root of sixteen?    (A) a turkey    (B) a crow    (C) a chicken    (D) a parrot
- The animal slowest to learn is the    (A) dog    (B) hamster    (C) parakeet    (D) squirrel
- Foxes    (A) run toy trains    (B) put clothes in a laundry hamper    (C) leap through hoops    (D) jump for grapes
- Which one of these animals learns most quickly?    (A) parakeets    (B) parrots    (C) apes    (D) dogs
- The alligator    (A) lived in Arkansas    (B) wanted to mail a letter    (C) went into town    (D) was in the Breland's zoo
- What happened to the alligator?    (A) the police captured him    (B) he shopped in a store    (C) he was returned to the zoo    (D) someone on the street caught him

There is a small island in the Pacific Ocean named Pinta. Fishermen far from home often stop here to rest, repair their boats, or obtain fresh water. In 1593 one fishing captain had the bright idea of leaving three goats on the heavily wooded island. He figured they would multiply so that when he stopped at Pinta again, there would be goats to shoot for fresh meat. The captain was right. In ten years there were 24,000 goats on Pinta. By 1968 the number had increased to 48,000! The once green island had become barren and dry, and the goats were dying of starvation. To prevent the total destruction of life on Pinta, park wardens were sent out to kill large numbers of goats. As soon as the goat population decreased, plants, grasses, and trees began to grow again. Now the balance of nature has been restored to Pinta.

1. Pinta is located in the    Ⓐ Atlantic Ocean    Ⓑ Indian Ocean  
                                         Ⓒ Arctic Ocean    Ⓓ Pacific Ocean
2. The fisherman left the goats in    Ⓐ 1593    Ⓑ 1935    Ⓒ 1953    Ⓓ 1958
3. He left the goats because    Ⓐ they were taking up space on his boat  
                                         Ⓑ he disliked them    Ⓒ they were starving    Ⓓ they would be a source of food in the future
4. There were 24,000 goats by    Ⓐ 1953    Ⓑ 1965    Ⓒ 1963    Ⓓ 1968
5. From 1963 to 1968 the number of goats    Ⓐ doubled    Ⓑ tripled  
                                         Ⓒ decreased    Ⓓ remained the same
6. Why did Pinta become desolate?    Ⓐ there was no rain    Ⓑ the fisherman never returned  
                                         Ⓒ the park wardens killed the goats    Ⓓ the goats ate all the vegetation
7. Vegetation appeared again    Ⓐ when it began to rain    Ⓑ after the number of goats was reduced  
                                         Ⓒ by 1968    Ⓓ when the fishermen left
8. The main idea of this story is    Ⓐ goats eat too much    Ⓑ fishermen need fresh meat  
                                         Ⓒ goats are destructive    Ⓓ the ecology must be well-balanced

Before there were any watches or clocks, clever people thought of ways of marking the passage of time. One way was to watch the length of their shadows. When the sun rose in the morning, shadows were quite long. Gradually shadows grew shorter until noon. During the afternoon, shadows began to grow longer and longer, and just at sunset they were the same length as at sunrise. Later, someone invented the sundial. The sundial had a metal finger which pointed straight up. When the sun shone, this finger made a shadow on the sundial. As the sun moved, the shadow moved. The sundial was so marked that the position of the shadow told the minutes and hours of the day.

1. What moved as the sun moved?    (A) a man    (B) a metal finger  
    (C) a shadow    (D) a sundial
2. What was invented?    (A) man    (B) shadows    (C) sundials    (D) the sun
3. What did the shadow measure?    (A) a metal finger    (B) a sundial  
    (C) a man    (D) time
4. The shadow was shortest    (A) at sunrise    (B) at sunset    (C) during the  
    afternoon    (D) at noon
5. When did the sundial fail to tell time?    (A) sunny days    (B) noon  
    (C) afternoon    (D) cloudy days
6. The shadow grew longer    (A) at sunrise    (B) at sunset    (C) during the  
    afternoon    (D) at noon
7. This paragraph tells primarily about    (A) inventions    (B) watches and  
    clocks    (C) the sundial    (D) the shadows
8. Choose the best title:    (A) Footprints on the Sands of Time    (B) The  
    Rising Sun    (C) The Sundial    (D) Saving Time

Sundials were of no use on dark days. People wanted to know the time on dark days as well as on sunny days, so they had a timepiece that they called "the water thief." This "clock" is a deep bowl or jar with lines running around the inside to divide it into parts. Water drips through a tiny hole in the bottom of the bowl. As the water drips out drop by drop, the level or top of the water is lowered, thus showing the time on the lines. When the bowl is emptied, it must be filled again.

1. The water in this clock    Ⓐ drips out    Ⓑ stays in    Ⓒ pours out  
Ⓓ runs out
2. The clock in this story was called the    Ⓐ sundial    Ⓑ water thief  
Ⓒ watch    Ⓓ alarm clock
3. The bowl must be filled again    Ⓐ every day    Ⓑ every hour    Ⓒ when empty  
Ⓓ when half empty
4. Time is shown on this clock by    Ⓐ lines    Ⓑ dots    Ⓒ shadows  
Ⓓ numerals
5. The bowl has a tiny hole in its    Ⓐ side    Ⓑ bottom    Ⓒ rim    Ⓓ cover
6. This clock tells time with    Ⓐ sun    Ⓑ sand    Ⓒ water    Ⓓ steam
7. The lines on the face of this clock mark the    Ⓐ seconds    Ⓑ hours  
Ⓒ days    Ⓓ weeks
8. Who is the "thief" of the water?    Ⓐ night    Ⓑ people    Ⓒ robbers  
Ⓓ time



Inside Pikes Peak is the cool core of an ancient volcano. In this core was thought to be hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of gold. Ten thousand feet up the peak, miners had sunk shafts into this golden core. Then, very strangely, the shafts filled with water and work had to cease.

When the government began paying \$35 an ounce for gold, the Cripple Creek owners planned to start mining gold in these shafts again. Pumping was too expensive. It was decided to go down to the foot of the mountain and blast a tunnel straight into the bottom of the core. It would cost a million dollars. Would it drain the core that held water like a sponge? Would the water rushing out drown the men when the tunnel reached the core? Nobody knew. It was a wild gamble with a million dollars and with the lives of workmen. Long John Austin, six feet eight inches tall, took charge of the job. On February 20, 1941, when the tunnel was six miles long, a blast of dynamite was followed by a jet of water the size of a pencil. Long John rushed his men to the outside just in time. Huge stones and twenty-five thousand gallons of water every minute followed them. Years later, the water was still flowing from the tunnel beneath the mountain, but within ten days Cripple Creek miners could begin mining gold again in the shafts high up the peak.

- The tunnel was dug to**    Ⓐ find gold in it    Ⓑ find the volcano  
                                         Ⓒ drain the water from the shafts    Ⓓ make a road
- What main thing was gained from the success of the tunnel?**    Ⓐ the water from it    Ⓑ a short cut for a railroad    Ⓒ the gold that was washed out    Ⓓ a chance to begin mining again
- How did the engineers remove the water that filled the mine shafts? They**  
                                         Ⓐ drilled down through the mine shafts    Ⓑ pumped water from the shafts    Ⓒ blasted in the shafts    Ⓓ tunneled in at the mountain's base
- Where did the old shafts enter the mountain?**    Ⓐ at the base    Ⓑ five thousand feet up    Ⓒ ten thousand feet up    Ⓓ at the top
- How much was the gold in the mountain expected to be worth in dollars?**  
                                         Ⓐ one million    Ⓑ several million    Ⓒ tens of millions    Ⓓ hundreds of millions
- How tall was Long John Austin?**    Ⓐ 6 feet    Ⓑ 6 feet 2 inches  
                                         Ⓒ 6 feet 8 inches    Ⓓ 6 feet 10 inches
- How many miles long was the tunnel when they first struck water?**  
                                         Ⓐ four    Ⓑ six    Ⓒ eight    Ⓓ ten
- After the water began flowing, how soon could mining be started again?**  
                                         In    Ⓐ ten days    Ⓑ ten weeks    Ⓒ a few months    Ⓓ a few years



A tree had fallen across the road. An army officer was ordering his servant to get the tree out of the way. A stranger, who arrived on the scene, asked the officer why he did not help his servant. The officer answered, "Why, Sir, I am a colonel in Washington's Army." The stranger smiled and leaned down and helped the servant, who was tugging at the tree.

The colonel was amazed and asked why he condescended to help a servant. The stranger answered that all were created free and equal, and so no one had the right to order another about in such manner. The colonel asked him who he was. The stranger answered, "Washington."

1. The master claimed that he did not help because he was a    Ⓐ stranger  
Ⓑ colonel    Ⓒ sailor    Ⓓ free man
2. The officer thought that    Ⓐ he was too good to help the servant  
Ⓑ the servant didn't need help    Ⓒ the stranger should help    Ⓓ all people are equal
3. The stranger helped the servant because he    Ⓐ knew him    Ⓑ was his friend  
Ⓒ had sympathy for him    Ⓓ had been asked to lend a hand
4. When the stranger helped the servant, the officer was    Ⓐ worried  
Ⓑ angry    Ⓒ surprised    Ⓓ smiling
5. Washington felt that no one should    Ⓐ have to move a tree alone  
Ⓑ order another person around so rudely    Ⓒ help a servant    Ⓓ be an officer
6. When Washington disclosed his identity, the colonel was probably  
Ⓐ ashamed    Ⓑ indignant    Ⓒ defiant    Ⓓ rebellious
7. Which statement is not true?    Ⓐ Washington's rank was higher than the colonel's  
Ⓑ Washington put the officer in his place    Ⓒ the officer thought that the servant was his equal    Ⓓ all people are born free
8. The selection is chiefly about    Ⓐ Washington    Ⓑ the colonel  
Ⓒ a servant    Ⓓ the Revolution

When you are listening to music, do you ever think how it began thousands and thousands of years ago? When ancient peoples wandered over the earth, their hunting calls could have been their first music. These early people might have heard the wind whistling through hollow reeds. Perhaps they cut off a reed and tried blowing through it themselves. Then they found that cutting holes in a reed changed the sounds.

In some parts of the world today people beat hollow tree trunks for music. Possibly the first idea of a drum came when someone heard a branch thumping against a tree in the wind.

After ancient people learned to use a bow and arrow, perhaps they may have liked the pleasant twang of the string as the arrow shot from the bow. In this way stringed instruments like the harp may have been invented thousands of years ago.

1. Perhaps the first music was the    (A) harp    (B) wind in the reeds  
    (C) drum    (D) hunting call
2. Maybe the idea of the drum came from    (A) wind in the reeds    (B) a  
    branch thumping a tree    (C) a bow and arrow    (D) wild animals
3. Hunting calls were made by    (A) wild birds    (B) the wind    (C) early  
    people    (D) trees
4. Some people still make music with    (A) flowers    (B) bows and arrows  
    (C) wind in reeds    (D) hollow trees
5. The idea for the harp may have come from the strings used in  
    (A) reeds    (B) hunting calls    (C) bows and arrows    (D) hollow trees
6. Sounds of the reed were changed when someone    (A) whistled  
    (B) called    (C) chased the wild beast    (D) cut holes in the reed
7. Music probably began    (A) a few years ago    (B) in the last century  
    (C) thousands of years ago    (D) a hundred years ago
8. This story tells    (A) exactly how music began    (B) how music may have  
    begun    (C) how early people hunted    (D) how to listen to music

Court cases can be very exciting. Would you like to help a judge some day?

You may have a chance. Good citizens over 18 years of age in almost all kinds of occupations are asked to serve on juries. For two weeks and maybe more, you will be a judge's co-worker if you are selected to serve on a jury. With other jurors like yourself, you will hear the case. You will listen to the lawyers and witnesses, hear the evidence, and hear what the person accused, the "defendant," has to say. Then you and the other jurors will decide whether the defendant is innocent or guilty. You must listen carefully and judge fairly. The jury will tell the judge of its decision.

In this way, people help maintain justice in a democratic society.

1. The person on trial is    Ⓐ the judge    Ⓑ the defendant    Ⓒ the evidence    Ⓓ the lawyer
2. Which person cannot be on a jury?    Ⓐ a teacher    Ⓑ a salesperson  
Ⓒ a child    Ⓓ a homemaker
3. How long does a juror serve?    Ⓐ two weeks and maybe more    Ⓑ two days  
Ⓒ one year    Ⓓ two years
4. Why must you listen carefully?    Ⓐ because the case is exciting    Ⓑ so you can judge fairly  
Ⓒ because the defendant is always innocent  
Ⓓ because the judge cannot hear well
5. Who decides whether the defendant is innocent or guilty?    Ⓐ the lawyers  
Ⓑ you alone    Ⓒ the defendant    Ⓓ you and the other jurors
6. If the defendant is not guilty, then the defendant is    Ⓐ innocent  
Ⓑ democratic    Ⓒ exciting    Ⓓ a careful listener
7. Which statement is true?    Ⓐ to help maintain a fair and democratic society, you must be a judge or a lawyer  
Ⓑ jurors are not important  
Ⓒ democracy depends on people from all walks of life    Ⓓ serving on a jury is a year-round job
8. Jurors can help maintain    Ⓐ evidence    Ⓑ occupations    Ⓒ court cases  
Ⓓ justice

A nobleman and a merchant once met in a tavern. For their lunch they both ordered soup. When it was brought, the nobleman took a spoonful, but the soup was so hot that he burned his mouth and tears came to his eyes. The merchant asked him why he was weeping. The nobleman was ashamed to admit that he had burned his mouth and answered, "Sir, I once had a brother who committed a great crime, for which he was hanged. I was thinking of his death, and that made me weep." The merchant believed this story and began to eat his soup. He, too, burned his mouth, so that he had tears in his eyes. The nobleman noticed it and asked the merchant, "Sir, why do you weep?" The merchant, who now saw that the nobleman had deceived him, answered, "My lord, I am weeping because you were not hanged together with your brother."

1. Tears came to the nobleman's eyes because    (A) he was very glad    (B) he felt the pain in his mouth    (C) he was sad    (D) he sat in a tavern
2. The nobleman did not tell the truth because    (A) he was a nobleman    (B) he felt ashamed    (C) he was in a tavern    (D) he was angry
3. What should the nobleman have done?    (A) been hanged    (B) committed a great crime    (C) warned the merchant    (D) hidden his tears
4. The conduct of the nobleman was    (A) correct    (B) noble    (C) praiseworthy    (D) dishonest
5. The nobleman said he was weeping because    (A) his mouth hurt    (B) he was grieving for his brother    (C) he was going to be hanged    (D) he had something in his eye
6. The nobleman asked the merchant    (A) if the soup was hot    (B) why he was crying    (C) if he was sad    (D) if he had a brother
7. The merchant knew, when he burned his mouth, that    (A) the nobleman had lied    (B) the tavern was a bad place    (C) he could never believe anyone    (D) his brother was hanged
8. The merchant's answer showed that    (A) he was very happy    (B) he believed the nobleman    (C) he was angry with the nobleman    (D) he had a kind heart

Many classrooms have collections of fossils. But have you ever found a fossil right on the site where it has been embedded in rock for millions of years?

One of these sites is near Stroudsburgh, Pennsylvania. The tiny fossils here date back at least 200 million years. This area was entirely under water then, and these fossilized animals were water animals. The fossils include trilobites, the fan-shaped brachiopods, and the cone-shaped heterophrentis. A piece of rock that you can hold in your hand may have as many as a dozen fossils that you can see.

Every year, groups of students come to chisel some fossils out of the great rocks. The students are careful with their hammers, and they wear swimming goggles or other eye protectors so that flying chips will not harm their eyes.

1. Fossils are usually found    Ⓐ in the water    Ⓑ hanging from trees  
                                         Ⓒ in Pennsylvania    Ⓓ embedded in rock
2. Stroudsburgh, Pennsylvania, was once    Ⓐ a great city    Ⓑ entirely under water  
                                         Ⓒ a tropical resort    Ⓓ the site of a famous classroom
3. A heterophrentis is    Ⓐ cone-shaped    Ⓑ fan-shaped    Ⓒ larger than your head  
                                         Ⓓ hammer-shaped
4. Stroudsburgh has fossils of    Ⓐ early plants    Ⓑ land animals  
                                         Ⓒ water animals    Ⓓ birds
5. Brachiopods are    Ⓐ cone-shaped    Ⓑ fan-shaped    Ⓒ tree-shaped  
                                         Ⓓ hand-shaped
6. These animals were living    Ⓐ about 2 million years ago    Ⓑ less than 20 million years ago  
                                         Ⓒ about 100 million years ago    Ⓓ at least 200 million years ago
7. In the last line of the selection, flying chips refer to    Ⓐ pieces of rock  
                                         Ⓑ live brachiopods    Ⓒ water animals    Ⓓ a kind of bird
8. What must a student chiseling for fossils do?    Ⓐ carry enormous rocks  
                                         Ⓑ have a collection at school already    Ⓒ wear eye protectors  
                                         Ⓓ work under water

I arrived at a large summer resort on top of Kuling, the highest mountain in Central China. Tigers and mountain lions were common at the base of the mountain. Mountain lions were so feared that there were guards in all the passes to keep them away from the resort area.

One lion managed to slip by the guards. The day before I arrived, two Chinese were following the main trail along the mountain range. A lion leapt from a bank and knocked one of them down. The other man screamed at the lion and scared it away.

I was at Kuling for only one day and wanted to visit the Temple in the Clouds about ten miles away at the end of the trail. About five miles from the resort, the trail dipped into and out of a rough gully. After passing through it, I heard the roar of a lion just above where I had walked. There was an answering roar farther up the gorge. Suddenly there was a rustle in the bushes above me. My heart stopped. A covey of birds flew up, and my heart started again. I never saw the lions.

1. The author likes to    Ⓐ travel    Ⓑ hunt    Ⓒ photograph    Ⓓ watch birds
2. Kuling is a    Ⓐ hotel    Ⓑ mountain    Ⓒ city    Ⓓ temple
3. Tigers and lions were    Ⓐ in the circus    Ⓑ in the area    Ⓒ rare    Ⓓ at the resort
4. One of the Chinese    Ⓐ killed the lion    Ⓑ saved his friend    Ⓒ was a guard    Ⓓ was killed
5. The author heard the lions    Ⓐ at the mountain base    Ⓑ at the temple    Ⓒ halfway up the trail    Ⓓ near the resort
6. How did the author know there were lions nearby?    Ⓐ he saw them    Ⓑ he heard them    Ⓒ the guards screamed    Ⓓ the birds warned him
7. The author's heart stopped because he was    Ⓐ dead    Ⓑ out of breath    Ⓒ exhausted    Ⓓ terrified
8. When he saw the birds, the author felt    Ⓐ relieved    Ⓑ afraid    Ⓒ knocked out    Ⓓ disappointed

|           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| No. right | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   |
| G score   | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 9.2 |



We followed those ahead of us, and soon we were all putting on large rubber coats that dragged on the floor and rubber hoods that covered all of our heads except the faces. Hurrying to the top deck, we sat looking up the river toward the Canadian Falls, more than half a mile away. The tremendous masses of falling water, the constant roar, the rising spray crowned with a fleeting rainbow, held us spellbound.

A sudden dash of spray in our faces alerted us to the fact that we were heading right toward the foot of the American Falls. We went closer and closer, between great rocks, buffeted by surging, seething waters. Finally the little boat paused where the roar was deafening, and the spray was drenching. We felt almost as if the waters would fall upon us.

As the little steamer made its way into less perilous waters, Jack said to the pilot, "It's wonderful! And isn't it great to be so good a pilot that you are trusted to steer the *Maid-of-the-Mist*?"

1. The people put on coats    Ⓐ to be warm    Ⓑ to go to Canada  
    Ⓒ to drag them on the floor    Ⓓ to stay dry
2. They looked up the river    Ⓐ for half an hour    Ⓑ at the Canadian Falls  
    Ⓒ at the Mexican Falls    Ⓓ that is half a mile long
3. They heard the roar of    Ⓐ the *Maid-of-the-Mist*    Ⓑ a steamer  
    Ⓒ the falling water    Ⓓ the pilot
4. What could be seen over the spray?    Ⓐ the fleet    Ⓑ a rainbow  
    Ⓒ a crown    Ⓓ tremendous masses
5. The sight of the falls made them feel    Ⓐ like spelling    Ⓑ enchanted  
    Ⓒ bound    Ⓓ like fleeing
6. The water was    Ⓐ calm    Ⓑ turbulent    Ⓒ steaming    Ⓓ icy
7. A pilot of the *Maid-of-the-Mist* must be    Ⓐ perilous    Ⓑ drenching  
    Ⓒ deafening    Ⓓ skillful
8. The boat was knocked around by    Ⓐ Jack    Ⓑ the waters    Ⓒ the rocks  
    Ⓓ a dash of spray

It might be best to let sleeping sea lions lie. At least this is what Mr. Snow, an explorer, thinks.

One July during the breeding season, he rowed up to an Arctic island through schools of sea lions. They showed no fright and no desire to fight. When he landed he came near the animals and called, "Come on there, you! Come on!"

A sudden roar and a great sea lion was hurtling toward him, his white tusks gleaming. Mr. Snow ran. The big fellow followed. It seemed easy to keep out of reach of the awkward animal. But straight ahead lay a cow with a young one! Mr. Snow knew that he was trapped. He struck frantically at the cow's head with a boathook. She caught it out of the air and wrenched it from his hand. There was a great crunching and grinding. She was chewing the boathook to splinters!

Now was Mr. Snow's chance to run. The bull was after him again, but he kept dodging round and round until the sea lion was tired out by the chase. The explorer finally returned to the boat, a wiser man.

1. The selection is chiefly about    Ⓐ a boathook    Ⓑ a young sea lion  
                                                 Ⓒ a mother    Ⓓ an explorer
2. At first the sea lions were    Ⓐ afraid    Ⓑ angry    Ⓒ peaceful  
                                                 Ⓓ playful
3. Which is most probable? The sea lion    Ⓐ did not like the sound of the  
man's voice    Ⓑ was afraid of the man    Ⓒ knew he could trap the  
man    Ⓓ liked to fight
4. Most probably the mother was angry because    Ⓐ she wanted to protect  
her baby    Ⓑ she was a sea lion    Ⓒ she lay in the path    Ⓓ she did  
not like the explorer
5. Sea lions have very strong    Ⓐ tusks    Ⓑ tails    Ⓒ flippers    Ⓓ babies
6. Sea lions move    Ⓐ gracefully    Ⓑ clumsily    Ⓒ swiftly    Ⓓ crunching  
and grinding
7. We may infer from the selection that the mother sea lion    Ⓐ liked to eat  
wood    Ⓑ was playing with the explorer    Ⓒ wanted to keep Mr. Snow  
away    Ⓓ was showing one of her tricks
8. As a result of Mr. Snow's narrow escape he was a    Ⓐ jollier man  
                                                 Ⓑ wiser man    Ⓒ more energetic man    Ⓓ kinder man

No. right  
G score

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| 3.7 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 9.1 |

One day Bobby asked his sister if she could spell "cold water" with three letters. When she declared it couldn't be done, he spelled triumphantly, "I-c-e!"

Bobby was right, for ice is water in its solid form. While we usually think of water as a liquid, it may assume still another form called vapor. Most persons call this steam, but steam itself you cannot see, for it is visible only after it has vaporized.

Even though we cannot see steam, we can see it at work when we watch the piston of a steam engine moving steadily back and forth. We can see where it is if we look closely at the spout of a boiling teakettle. There is about an inch of intense heat, which looks like clear air. This is steam. The white spray above is the vapor, which forms when the steam is lowered in temperature by mixing with the cooler air.

When the vapor vanishes, evaporation has taken place. The surrounding air has absorbed the tiny particles of water that formed the white, plumelike mist. When next we see this water, it will perhaps be as raindrops trickling down the windowpane.

1. Steam is visible only after it has    Ⓐ vaporized    Ⓑ solidified  
    Ⓒ become heated    Ⓓ evaporated
2. Vapor forms when the temperature of the steam is    Ⓐ raised  
    Ⓑ lowered    Ⓒ stationary    Ⓓ variable
3. Water in its solid form is called    Ⓐ rain    Ⓑ mist    Ⓒ ice  
    Ⓓ evaporation
4. The white spray above a kettle is    Ⓐ smoke    Ⓑ steam    Ⓒ frost  
    Ⓓ vapor
5. We usually think of water as a    Ⓐ liquid    Ⓑ solid    Ⓒ vapor  
    Ⓓ steam
6. We can see where steam is if we look at    Ⓐ a cake of ice    Ⓑ a pan of  
    cold water    Ⓒ the spout of a boiling teakettle    Ⓓ a frosty  
    windowpane
7. We can see steam at work when we watch    Ⓐ a pendulum swing    Ⓑ the  
    piston of a steam engine move    Ⓒ an electric light burn    Ⓓ a bell ring
8. The temperature of the steam is lowered by mixing with the    Ⓐ water  
    Ⓑ dew    Ⓒ cooler air    Ⓓ moist atmosphere

Omar's army had been victorious over Persian forces. The conquered chieftain was taken prisoner and condemned to death. As a last favor he asked for a cup of wine. It was brought him. Seeing that he hesitated to raise it to his lips, Omar assured him that neither was the wine poisoned, nor was there anyone there who would kill him while he drank. Omar added that he gave his word as a prince and a soldier that his captive's life was safe until he had drunk the last drop of wine. At these words, the Persian poured the wine upon the ground and demanded that Omar keep his promise. In spite of the angry protests of his followers, Omar kept his word and allowed his prisoner to go free.

1. The captive was    Ⓐ Greek    Ⓑ Arab    Ⓒ Persian    Ⓓ Russian
2. The chieftain of the Persian forces was    Ⓐ killed    Ⓑ captured  
    Ⓒ able to escape    Ⓓ crippled
3. As a last favor the chieftain asked    Ⓐ to be given his freedom    Ⓑ to be alone  
    Ⓒ to watch his retreating forces    Ⓓ for a cup of wine
4. The prisoner hesitated to drink the wine because    Ⓐ he was Persian  
    Ⓑ he was conquered    Ⓒ he was afraid it was poisoned    Ⓓ he wanted to trick Omar
5. The prisoner poured the wine out on the ground because    Ⓐ he would be killed while he drank it  
    Ⓑ he would not be killed until he drank it  
    Ⓒ there were angry protests    Ⓓ he was a prince and a soldier
6. The captive demanded that Omar    Ⓐ give him a drink of wine    Ⓑ keep his promise  
    Ⓒ help him escape    Ⓓ return his sword
7. Omar's followers wanted the captive    Ⓐ executed    Ⓑ pardoned  
    Ⓒ tortured    Ⓓ rewarded
8. What word does not describe Omar?    Ⓐ a prince    Ⓑ a soldier  
    Ⓒ a man of honor    Ⓓ a prisoner

Experiments have shown that certain plants deliberately turn away from bands that are playing loud music. Although little is known at present about this strange phenomenon, there is no doubt that blossoms of several kinds are affected by the vibrations caused when music is played.

Carnations and cyclamens seem to be particularly sensitive to continued sounds and develop a tendency to lean away from loud music.

Easter lilies show a similar tendency. Some that were used as floral decorations near a stand where a jazz band was playing were affected to an astonishing degree. After a few hours the blossoms had turned their backs on the music. Even when they were placed facing the stand, it was not long before each bloom reversed its position.

1. What method was used for discovering this strange behavior?  
 (A) discussion (B) invention (C) experimentation  
 (D) demonstration
2. The flowers are sensitive to (A) the vibrations (B) strange phenomenon  
 (C) floral decorations (D) experiments
3. Which plants dislike loud music? (A) geraniums (B) carnations  
 (C) hyacinths (D) tiger lilies
4. Some flowers turn away if the music is (A) strange (B) near a stand  
 (C) continued for some time (D) sensitive
5. For what had the Easter lilies in this story been used? (A) floral decorations  
 (B) a funeral (C) a fair display (D) a flower exhibit
6. About how long was it before all the lilies had turned their backs on the music?  
 (A) a few minutes (B) a few hours (C) a few days  
 (D) several weeks
7. What part of the plant do music vibrations affect? (A) blossoms  
 (B) leaves (C) stems (D) buds
8. This account is chiefly about (A) jazz band music (B) music vibrations  
 (C) the effect of music on flowers (D) Easter lilies and dance music

We always think of insects in connection with warm weather. Summertime is insect time, and the hotter it gets, the more flying and crawling things force themselves on our unwilling attention. Yet neither autumn nor even the cold of winter stops all insect activity. The vast majority disappear, but a few insects can live and thrive amid snow and ice at temperatures low enough to freeze most of their kind to death in a few minutes.

Among these hardy snow survivors may be mentioned those strange little worms—not strictly insects—that live on glaciers in high mountains, and consequently are known as glacier worms. Some tiny insects never seen except in winter, and little known, are called *Boreus* by scientists. They leap on the snow like miniature black grasshoppers.

Daddy longlegs, strictly a summer insect, has a relative without any wings at all and only moderately long legs, which enjoys itself in the very coldest kind of winter weather.

1. The selection is chiefly about    (A) warm weather    (B) winter insects  
    (C) *Boreus*    (D) daddy longlegs
2. We usually think of insects in connection with    (A) winter    (B) glaciers  
    (C) hot weather    (D) mountains
3. There are    (A) no wingless insects    (B) only summer insects    (C) no  
    snow insects    (D) glacier worms
4. What temperature permits insect life?    (A) very high    (B) very low  
    (C) medium    (D) many varieties
5. Those strange little worms—not strictly insects—frequent    (A) rivers  
    (B) glaciers    (C) high mountains    (D) mud banks
6. Which insect is only seen in winter?    (A) mosquito    (B) daddy  
    longlegs    (C) *Boreus*    (D) grasshopper
7. The writer says that summer insects are    (A) disappearing    (B) hard to  
    ignore    (C) forcing themselves to fly    (D) never seen in high mountains
8. What happens to insects in freezing weather?    (A) most disappear  
    (B) most live    (C) none survive the snow    (D) only black grasshoppers  
    can live



The moon has been bombarded by millions of meteorites drawn to it by its own gravity. Many of these were the size of pebbles or smaller, while some were a hundred miles or more in diameter. One of these huge meteorites, crashing into the moon at a speed of thousands of miles per hour, buried itself thousands of feet deep. Mountains pushed up around the crater and exploded in streaks for hundreds of miles in all directions. Heat, caused by the collision, melted rock and metal that boiled up and leveled the bottom of the crater.

No doubt the earth has been bombarded by even more objects from outer space. Fortunately for us, our earth has an atmosphere enveloping it. Daily, thousands of these objects are drawn toward our earth, but friction with the atmosphere burns up most of them before they strike the land. Only a small portion of the largest objects get through the earth's atmosphere. One struck in Siberia. The explosion leveled trees for fifty miles around the crater.

Meteor Crater in Arizona was formed in this way. Chubb's Crater in Quebec is 11,500 feet in diameter. The largest object known to have struck the earth exploded and sprayed its parts from Virginia to Georgia. It pushed up hills and made lakes along its course, and probably killed all life east of the Appalachians. A few years ago, a small meteorite fell through the roof of a house in Georgia, striking a woman a glancing blow that did not kill her.

1. Choose the best title for this selection:    Ⓐ The Moon's Craters  
Ⓑ Meteorites and Craters    Ⓒ Chubb's Crater    Ⓓ Siberian Crater
2. This is a lesson in    Ⓐ embryology    Ⓑ climatology    Ⓒ histology  
Ⓓ meteorology
3. What force pulls meteorites to the moon?    Ⓐ explosions    Ⓑ gravity  
Ⓒ collision    Ⓓ heat
4. The earth's atmosphere    Ⓐ crashes into the moon    Ⓑ protects us  
against meteorites    Ⓒ levels trees    Ⓓ bombarded the craters
5. What happens to most of the meteorites headed toward earth?    Ⓐ they  
melt rock and metal    Ⓑ they are burned up    Ⓒ they explode  
Ⓓ they crash into the land
6. The name of the crater in Quebec is    Ⓐ Rocks    Ⓑ Chubb's  
Ⓒ Meteor    Ⓓ Arizona
7. The crater in Quebec has a diameter of    Ⓐ 10,000 feet    Ⓑ 11,000  
feet    Ⓒ 11,500 feet    Ⓓ 12,000 feet
8. The largest object to hit the earth sprayed its parts    Ⓐ all over  
Virginia    Ⓑ over parts of Georgia    Ⓒ from Virginia to Georgia  
Ⓓ over the entire South

To play Hide in Sight, send everyone out of the room. Take a penny and hide it in plain sight. Do not cover it up or put it under anything. When ready, call everyone else back and let them begin to hunt for the hidden penny. When one person finds the penny let him pretend to keep on hunting but try to get others to hunt in a different part of the room. Then let him sit down. Each one who finds it must try to mislead the others before he sits down. Continue in this way until everyone has found it. Then let the first person who found it hide the penny for the next search. When you find the penny do not suddenly turn to some other part of the room. Just quickly turn your eyes away, and slowly walk to several other places. Do not let anyone know you have seen it.

1. The person hiding the penny should    Ⓐ be quick    Ⓑ continue    Ⓒ be unobserved    Ⓓ be fair-minded
2. The penny should be    Ⓐ exposed    Ⓑ hidden    Ⓒ covered    Ⓓ wrapped
3. When you find the penny, you should    Ⓐ sit immediately    Ⓑ hide it for the next person to find    Ⓒ pretend you are still searching    Ⓓ turn suddenly
4. To play this game well, you need    Ⓐ leadership    Ⓑ self-control    Ⓒ team spirit    Ⓓ kindness
5. What do the players constantly try to do to one another?    Ⓐ help    Ⓑ tease    Ⓒ deceive    Ⓓ disturb
6. The penny is hidden for the next search by the player who    Ⓐ saw it last    Ⓑ observed all the rules of the game    Ⓒ sat down first    Ⓓ hunted hardest
7. Each new search is interesting because all the players    Ⓐ participate    Ⓑ hide the penny    Ⓒ sit down    Ⓓ work hard
8. The fun of this game depends upon how well    Ⓐ the penny is concealed    Ⓑ the players follow directions    Ⓒ the room is lighted    Ⓓ the furniture is arranged

No. right  
G score

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| 4.0 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 8.8 | 9.8 |

Joan of Arc, the daughter of peasant parents, was born in 1412 in Domrémy, a little village in France.

When she was thirteen, she believed that angel voices spoke to her saying, "Be good, Joan, and God will aid thee."

For four years, she continued to hear the voices. In the meantime, Henry VI of England had overrun France with his army and had himself crowned king in Paris.

Then the voices said to Joan, "Go and lead the Dauphin to Rheims." Obeying the call, Joan went to the Dauphin, Charles VII, who gave her a suit of armor, put her on a white charger, and allowed her to lead the French army into battle.

After many victories, she persuaded him to go with her to Rheims, where he was crowned King of France.

After that Joan's fortunes changed. After several defeats, she fell into the hands of the English, who burned her as a heretic.

In 1920, she was made a saint in the Catholic Church, and, to the French, she is a great heroine.

1. Joan of Arc was    Ⓐ a French peasant    Ⓑ a Dauphin    Ⓒ an angel  
    Ⓓ from an English village
2. She met her death    Ⓐ by assassination    Ⓑ by drowning    Ⓒ in  
    battle    Ⓓ by fire
3. She was born in    Ⓐ Paris    Ⓑ Rheims    Ⓒ England    Ⓓ Domrémy
4. Who was crowned in Paris?    Ⓐ Joan    Ⓑ Charles VII    Ⓒ Henry VI  
    Ⓓ a queen
5. The Dauphin    Ⓐ crowned Joan    Ⓑ made Joan a saint    Ⓒ took Joan  
    to Paris    Ⓓ let Joan lead the army
6. When Joan went into battle, she wore    Ⓐ a crown    Ⓑ a white robe  
    Ⓒ armor    Ⓓ her peasant costume
7. She rode    Ⓐ a black horse    Ⓑ a white horse    Ⓒ on a cart    Ⓓ in a  
    chariot
8. The English burned her as a    Ⓐ coward    Ⓑ spy    Ⓒ traitor  
    Ⓓ heretic

We had a very exciting experience today. A group of officers went from Fort Hancock to Fort Tilden on a mine layer, *General Ord*.

Opposite Coney Island our ship suddenly quivered and stood still! We were fast on a mudbank in the channel. The engines were reversed and the screws churned the water in vain. The ship did not move! A tugboat came up and offered assistance, which our captain refused. We dropped anchor and raised a large black ball to the mast to indicate this fact. The sailors on the *Ord* sounded the depths of the water with a lead line. We were in two fathoms of water and needed three fathoms for safe passage, since the *Ord* draws seventeen feet. Finally, the ship swung around into deeper water and we were off the mudbank. We steamed back into still deeper water and waited one hour for the tide to rise. The ship dragged slightly on the bottom but passed safely over.

1. What happened to the ship?    Ⓐ it got hit by a tugboat    Ⓑ a mine lay on it    Ⓒ the engines stopped    Ⓓ it got stuck in shallow water
2. Where did the accident happen?    Ⓐ at Fort Hancock    Ⓑ at Fort Tilden    Ⓒ in the Coney Island channel    Ⓓ the story doesn't say
3. Why did the captain have the engines reversed?    Ⓐ to sound depths    Ⓑ to back off the mudbank    Ⓒ to attract attention    Ⓓ to pull up the anchor
4. One black ball on the mast indicates    Ⓐ a call for help    Ⓑ ship under attack    Ⓒ boat is at anchor    Ⓓ wireless apparatus out of order
5. Why did the sailors sound the depths of the water?    Ⓐ to see if they could wade ashore    Ⓑ to determine the water's depth    Ⓒ to prepare to launch lifeboats    Ⓓ to dredge the channel
6. What did the sailors use to find out how deep the water was?    Ⓐ a black ball    Ⓑ the anchor    Ⓒ a safe passage    Ⓓ a lead line
7. Why did they wait for the tide?    Ⓐ to turn the ship around    Ⓑ to help them sound the depths    Ⓒ for greater depth of water    Ⓓ to wash away the mudbank
8. Why did the ship not sink when the tide rose?    Ⓐ the ship was at anchor    Ⓑ engines were running    Ⓒ sailors pumped water out    Ⓓ an uninjured ship floats

Fifteen karate experts claimed a new world record after demolishing a 150-year-old, six-room house in a total of six working hours. They wore karate outfits and worked in their bare feet. They knocked the house down with their hands, heads, and feet. They also took turns being used as a human battering ram.

The team leader, who is the secretary of the International Judo Association, said that the house was well built and a worthwhile challenge. "The only real obstacle was the fireplace wall," he said. "We must have toppled over three tons in one go."

When it was all over, they bowed in the traditional ceremony to honor a defeated opponent. They had done their work to raise money for charity.

1. The house was    Ⓐ destroyed    Ⓑ bare    Ⓒ international  
                         Ⓓ damaged
2. The house was knocked down    Ⓐ for a good cause    Ⓑ because it was old  
                         Ⓒ by the International Judo Association    Ⓓ by 150 karate experts
3. The fireplace wall    Ⓐ weighed six tons    Ⓑ took six hours' work  
                         Ⓒ was the most difficult part    Ⓓ wasn't well built
4. The demolition work was done    Ⓐ to set a new national record    Ⓑ as a ceremony of honor  
                         Ⓒ by using their bodies    Ⓓ to clear the site
5. A battering ram is    Ⓐ an animal    Ⓑ a football player    Ⓒ a heavy object for knocking things down  
                         Ⓓ a person
6. The team bowed because    Ⓐ it is an old custom    Ⓑ they wanted to raise money  
                         Ⓒ their heads hurt    Ⓓ they were defeated
7. Who was the "defeated opponent"?    Ⓐ the team leader    Ⓑ a secretary  
                         Ⓒ the charity    Ⓓ the house
8. The team felt that the house was    Ⓐ traditional    Ⓑ a worthy opponent  
                         Ⓒ for ceremonies    Ⓓ old and battered



Late spring and early summer are the best times to catch brook trout. Naturally at home in cold and fast-running water, the brook trout becomes somewhat savage when the brooks get warm and the water moves slowly downstream. It will eat almost anything then, especially if it looks like it belongs there.

The fishing gear needed is very simple. Any spinning or cast-spinning rod and reel will do fine. Just bring along some four-pound test line and some No. 8 or No. 10 hooks. Boots may come in handy if the bank alongside the brook is too overgrown for walking.

Brook trout like natural bait best. Hunt around at the brook for some slugs, leeches, snails, inchworms, caterpillars, or bug larvae. Find a place where the water swirls around in a pool, and that's where your brook trout will probably be feeding.

Bait your hook and cast your line upstream, so that the bait will float naturally down past you with the current. Fish look upstream for their food, so they will be looking for your bait as it floats downstream. After your line has floated past your fishing area, reel it in and try again. Experiment with different baits, but most of all, be patient. When a trout bites your hook and you reel him in, fighting all the way, your reward will be well worth the wait!

1. The best times to go fishing for brook trout are    Ⓐ late summer    Ⓑ late fall    Ⓒ early spring    Ⓓ late spring and early summer
2. Brook trout feel most at home in water that is    Ⓐ cold and shallow    Ⓑ cold and fast-running    Ⓒ warm and fast    Ⓓ warm and slow
3. Why might you want to bring boots on a fishing trip?    Ⓐ the stream bank is muddy    Ⓑ most fishermen fall in the water    Ⓒ the stream bank may be overgrown and you'll have to walk in the water    Ⓓ it usually rains when the fish are biting
4. Besides a fishing rod and reel, what else would you need to catch brook trout?    Ⓐ bait    Ⓑ hip-waders    Ⓒ grasshoppers    Ⓓ a basket
5. The kind of bait brook trout like best is    Ⓐ pork rinds    Ⓑ shiners    Ⓒ shrimp    Ⓓ natural brook bait
6. Brook trout usually feed in    Ⓐ swirling pools    Ⓑ slow-moving streams    Ⓒ lakes    Ⓓ stagnant ponds
7. One of the rules of brook trout fishing is    Ⓐ always fish when the sun is high    Ⓑ always fish with old bait    Ⓒ always cast your line upstream    Ⓓ always cast your line downstream
8. The phrase "Patience is a virtue" means to a fisherman:    Ⓐ if you have the best fishing gear, the fish will bite    Ⓑ if you are willing to wait long enough, you will catch a fish    Ⓒ if you try to outsmart the fish, you will eventually win    Ⓓ if you go fishing in the spring, you will catch a fish



Hundreds of years ago several Indian tribes lived along the coast of Peru. Their lands were bordered on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the east by the high Andes Mountains and the jungles of the Amazon River. Not very much is known about these Indians. Although cut off from the rest of the world, there are many strange similarities between their culture and that of ancient Egypt. Like the Egyptians, the early Peruvian Indians built pyramids in which they buried mummies of their dead rulers and nobles. They grew the same kind of cotton as the Egyptians did and wove it into fine cloth. They also knew how to perform complex operations on the brain, and their surviving surgical instruments are like those found in Egyptian tombs. Historians are still puzzled by the similarities of two peoples so widely separated by time and distance.

1. To the east of the Peruvian Indians' land was the    Ⓐ Indian Ocean  
                                 Ⓑ Amazon River    Ⓒ coastal plain    Ⓓ Pacific Ocean
2. The Indians were    Ⓐ trading with Egypt    Ⓑ geographically isolated  
                                 Ⓒ explorers of the Andes and the Amazon    Ⓓ at war with the rest of the world
3. Many customs of the early Peruvians were similar to those of    Ⓐ ancient Egyptians  
                                 Ⓑ ancient Greeks    Ⓒ modern Egyptians    Ⓓ modern Peruvians
4. The Egyptians wove fine cloth from    Ⓐ flax    Ⓑ grasses  
                                 Ⓒ papyrus    Ⓓ cotton
5. Pyramids are    Ⓐ surgical instruments    Ⓑ palaces where rulers live  
                                 Ⓒ tombs    Ⓓ statues to rulers and nobles
6. We know the Peruvians had brain surgeons because    Ⓐ of their written records  
                                 Ⓑ they studied at medical schools    Ⓒ they came from Egypt  
                                 Ⓓ of the surgical tools that have been found
7. Historians learn much about ancient peoples from artifacts found in  
                                 Ⓐ pyramids    Ⓑ jungles    Ⓒ the mountains    Ⓓ operating rooms
8. Historians would like to know    Ⓐ how the Indians learned about surgery  
                                 Ⓑ who built the pyramids    Ⓒ why the Egyptians and Indians had cultural similarities  
                                 Ⓓ how the Indians exported their cotton to Egypt

President Lincoln, walking with a friend, turned back to assist a beetle that lay on its back, legs clawing the air, vainly trying to turn itself over. The friend expressed surprise that the President, burdened with the cares of a warring nation, should find time to assist a bug.

"Well," said Lincoln with that homely sincerity that has touched the hearts of millions of his countrymen, "if I had left that bug struggling there on his back, I shouldn't have felt just right. I wanted to put him on his feet and give him an equal chance with other bugs of his class."

1. President Lincoln was    Ⓐ free from cares    Ⓑ sad    Ⓒ insincere  
    Ⓓ burdened with cares
2. Millions of American hearts were touched by his    Ⓐ sincerity  
    Ⓑ homeliness    Ⓒ struggle    Ⓓ burden
3. While walking, Lincoln was    Ⓐ alone    Ⓑ with a friend    Ⓒ with a party  
    Ⓓ with his brother
4. At the time, the country was    Ⓐ in class    Ⓑ at war    Ⓒ surprised  
    Ⓓ on its back
5. The bug was    Ⓐ comfortable    Ⓑ happy    Ⓒ helpless  
    Ⓓ indifferent
6. While trying to get up on its feet, the bug was    Ⓐ persevering  
    Ⓑ irresolute    Ⓒ lazy    Ⓓ fickle
7. His friend was surprised because Lincoln    Ⓐ went his way    Ⓑ stopped abruptly  
    Ⓒ turned back    Ⓓ jumped back
8. Lincoln put the bug on its feet to give it    Ⓐ a square deal    Ⓑ a last chance  
    Ⓒ an equal chance    Ⓓ no chance

On a peaceful Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, the radio spoke to the people of the Hawaiian Islands, "Keep calm, everybody. Oahu is under attack. This is no joke."

Hundreds of Japanese planes filled the sky over Pearl Harbor and its nearby air fields. Some of the enemy planes attacked air fields, setting afire their long rows of airplanes. Others dropped bombs on ships and seaplanes. The great battleship *Arizona* was blown up. Back and forth the planes flew, dropping bombs and spraying bullets.

Everyone ran or motored to their stations at breakneck speed. Some drove cars onto air fields to prevent a landing from the air. Others wrenched machine guns from burning planes. Our guns began to fire from ships and shore. Enemy planes, trailing smoke and flames, dropped from the sky. Two of our land planes succeeded in getting into the air and headed for a group of a dozen Japanese planes. Three of the twelve were shot down quickly. A fourth fled toward the sea but was caught five miles out. A few more of our planes took off into the air, but most of them, crippled on the air fields, would never fly again.

Thus World War II came to the United States of America.

1. The beginning of World War II was    Ⓐ expected    Ⓑ welcomed  
     Ⓒ a joke    Ⓓ unexpected
2. What people were told that they were being attacked? Those of  
     Ⓐ Japan    Ⓑ Australia    Ⓒ the Hawaiian Islands    Ⓓ Alaska
3. The date of this warning information was    Ⓐ January, 1940  
     Ⓑ December, 1941    Ⓒ April, 1942    Ⓓ December, 1940
4. The voice that spoke to the people said,    Ⓐ "Be brave."    Ⓑ "Keep  
     quiet."    Ⓒ "Don't run."    Ⓓ "Keep calm."
5. Which one of these was under attack?    Ⓐ Ohio    Ⓑ Oahu  
     Ⓒ Guam    Ⓓ the Philippines
6. How many planes filled the air over Pearl Harbor?    Ⓐ dozens  
     Ⓑ hundreds    Ⓒ thousands    Ⓓ tens of thousands
7. What prevented enemy airplanes from landing?    Ⓐ cars    Ⓑ machine  
     guns    Ⓒ battleships    Ⓓ our airplanes
8. More planes did not take off because    Ⓐ they thought it was a joke  
     Ⓑ they were not at war    Ⓒ the enemy filled the sky    Ⓓ they were  
     destroyed

Ten campfire girls and two guardians went camping in northern Minnesota. Although these girls had always lived in ideal camping country, they had never camped before. On the trip they were thoroughly initiated into the sport of "roughing it," and they proved themselves good scouts. They found the cabin had been occupied through the winter by small wild animals that had burrowed under the logs. Under the bunks they found three porcupines. These were removed with difficulty by using long slender poles to pry them from their dark corners and to guide their shuffling steps outside. At night these prickly friends returned to their comfortable log shelter from which they had been so rudely ejected. They shambled all around the cabin looking for familiar entrances. They kept the campers awake by trying to climb up on the bench outside the door, upsetting it in their persistent and clumsy efforts. A cake of soap was found half eaten in the morning. The next night the campers, better adjusted to their surroundings, slept undisturbed and did not know whether their forest friends returned.

1. How many people are in this story?    Ⓐ 10    Ⓑ 3    Ⓒ 12    Ⓓ 15
2. The people lived in a place that was    Ⓐ very rough    Ⓑ occupied through the winter    Ⓒ good for camping    Ⓓ in southern Minnesota
3. The porcupines were removed so that the girls could    Ⓐ become good campers    Ⓑ make their beds    Ⓒ build a fire    Ⓓ live in the cabin undisturbed
4. The porcupines returned to the cabin because    Ⓐ it was their comfortable home    Ⓑ they were hungry    Ⓒ they wanted to get the soap    Ⓓ they wanted to climb the bench
5. What were the porcupines looking for?    Ⓐ slender poles    Ⓑ girl scouts    Ⓒ ways to get in    Ⓓ logs
6. The campers could not sleep because of the    Ⓐ danger    Ⓑ noise    Ⓒ rough conditions    Ⓓ small wild animals under the logs
7. On the second night, the girls    Ⓐ had no soap    Ⓑ slept without waking    Ⓒ were upset    Ⓓ could not get used to the surroundings
8. The girls were on a camping trip    Ⓐ to learn about friendship    Ⓑ for the first time in their lives    Ⓒ to clean out the cabin    Ⓓ to play sports

For centuries historians and scientists have been searching for the oldest living thing. The oldest living things we know are trees.

There are sequoia trees growing in California that sprouted three thousand years ago. Many of them are still healthy and may live to be the oldest things living on earth and, for a long time, it was thought that they were. Recently a bristlecone pine, found in California at an elevation of 10,000 feet, showed 4600 rings. This tells us that the tree is 4600 years old. In other words, it sprouted about the time Abraham left the city of Ur, one of the first ever built in the world.

Scientists are searching for the oldest tree alive because it can teach them a great deal about many matters. It will tell them about the climate during the past thousands of years. The amount of rainfall each year is told by the size of each ring. Also, by matching rings in an old tree with those in trees cut and used by Indians who once lived nearby, it is possible to learn how long ago Indians lived in various areas.

1. This selection is mostly about    Ⓐ California    Ⓑ Indians    Ⓒ the largest trees    Ⓓ the oldest living things
2. A bristlecone pine was found at    Ⓐ sea level    Ⓑ 1000 feet    Ⓒ 10,000 feet    Ⓓ 100,000 feet
3. A tree's history is revealed by its    Ⓐ height    Ⓑ bark    Ⓒ rings    Ⓓ foliage
4. A growth ring can tell us    Ⓐ the type of tree    Ⓑ if it is very high    Ⓒ whether a tree is living or dead    Ⓓ the amount of rainfall each year
5. An ancient tree is one of the best aids we know in studying the    Ⓐ history of California    Ⓑ history of forestry    Ⓒ history of weather    Ⓓ story of Abraham
6. We are seeking to find the oldest tree alive because it will be    Ⓐ the largest    Ⓑ the heaviest    Ⓒ Indian    Ⓓ a source of climate records
7. It is possible to learn more about long ago Indian life    Ⓐ by matching tree rings    Ⓑ in sprouting trees    Ⓒ by the climate    Ⓓ in the city of Ur
8. Choose the best title:    Ⓐ Sequoia Trees    Ⓑ The Oldest Living Thing    Ⓒ What We Know About Science    Ⓓ Tree Growth in California



A cave was discovered in Jackson County in northeastern Alabama. Before its large mouth ran a mountain stream. The dirt floor of this cave was many feet deep. In the first layer of earth was found pottery with designs used by the Cherokee Indians who were living there when Columbus discovered America. The archaeologists dug deeper and deeper, through the time of bows and arrows into the time before these weapons were invented. They found evidence that human beings had lived there at the time of the birth of Christ (A.D. 0); Roman Empire (781 B.C.); Moses (1225 B.C.); Pyramids of Giza (2885 B.C.); Neolithic Age in Europe (3500 B.C.); first pottery-making in the world (4000 B.C.); and hunting of mammoths in what is now the United States (10,000 B.C.).

The diggers dug down more than 23 feet. On one level they found the skeleton of a man with a spear point in his back. The position of the point indicated that he was bent over and probably running for the safety of the cave when an enemy hurled the spear.

1. This is a lesson in    Ⓐ history    Ⓑ geography    Ⓒ geology  
                                 Ⓓ archaeology
2. The man was probably killed by    Ⓐ a Roman    Ⓑ some other early man  
                                 Ⓒ an animal    Ⓓ a Cherokee Indian
3. This cave was discovered in    Ⓐ south Alabama    Ⓑ north Alabama  
                                 Ⓒ northeastern Alabama    Ⓓ southeastern Alabama
4. In front of the cave was a    Ⓐ road    Ⓑ stream    Ⓒ layer of sand  
                                 Ⓓ low hill
5. Pottery designs found in the cave were used by    Ⓐ Moses  
                                 Ⓑ the Romans    Ⓒ Cherokee Indians    Ⓓ Columbus
6. The archaeologists dug down    Ⓐ 53 feet    Ⓑ 43 feet    Ⓒ 33 feet  
                                 Ⓓ 23 feet
7. This cave was    Ⓐ destroyed    Ⓑ discovered    Ⓒ dismantled  
                                 Ⓓ disarranged
8. The skeleton of the man indicates that he was killed with a    Ⓐ spear  
                                 Ⓑ stone    Ⓒ piece of pottery    Ⓓ rock



Why is our skin of different shades?

Inside our skin is a protector. It is called *melanin*. Melanin is a coloring substance. Without this shield, our skin would burn easily.

Long ago, people did not travel as far as they do now. Near the poles, the sun's rays are not too strong. People near the north or south pole needed only a little bit of this protector. They developed very light skin because they needed only a little melanin. But near the equator, the sun's rays are strong and hot. People needed much more melanin as a shield. This protector gave their skin a rich brown color. Without it, they would have to seek shade all day.

People travel freely now. Many live far from where their first ancestors lived. Light-skinned people must be very careful when they travel to hot lands. If they are not, they will have bad sunburns all the time.

1. The sun's rays are strong and hot    Ⓐ near the equator    Ⓑ near the North Pole    Ⓒ near the South Pole    Ⓓ wherever people travel
2. Melanin gives our skin    Ⓐ its wrinkles    Ⓑ its softness    Ⓒ its color    Ⓓ its shape
3. Without melanin, our skin would    Ⓐ become green    Ⓑ become hard    Ⓒ become wrinkled    Ⓓ burn easily
4. People with the most melanin have    Ⓐ the lightest skin    Ⓑ the darkest skin    Ⓒ bad sunburns    Ⓓ shady trees
5. People with light skin needed    Ⓐ lots of sun    Ⓑ lots of melanin    Ⓒ only a little melanin    Ⓓ lots of rain
6. What does melanin do?    Ⓐ it protects against the sun's rays    Ⓑ it protects against rain    Ⓒ it burns skin    Ⓓ it helps people travel
7. Why did some people develop rich brown skin?    Ⓐ they lived near the North Pole    Ⓑ they lived where the sun's rays were strongest    Ⓒ they traveled freely    Ⓓ they put on too much sun lotion
8. Another word for protection here is    Ⓐ shade    Ⓑ ancestor    Ⓒ equator    Ⓓ shield

No. right  
G score

|     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8    |
| 3.9 | 4.6 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 10.3 |

On the night of April 14th, 1912, one of the worst calamities at sea that the world has ever known occurred. The British luxury liner, *S.S. Titanic*, was on its maiden voyage to the United States. The *Titanic* was considered the fastest ship afloat and all but unsinkable. Over 2,200 passengers were aboard, many of them the social elite of Europe and America.

In spite of warning messages, the huge ship crashed, going at full speed, into an iceberg south of Newfoundland. There were not enough lifeboats to accommodate everyone. Because of the panic, many lifeboats were launched with only a few people aboard. Over 1,500 lives were lost. The "safest ship in the world" sank on its very first voyage. To add to the irony of the catastrophe, there was another ship only ten miles away that could have saved hundreds of people. They never heard the S.O.S. because their wireless operator had gone to bed.

As a result of this disaster, patrols were established to locate icebergs and strict regulations concerning safety precautions on ships are enforced.

1. The *Titanic* sank    (A) off the coast of the U.S.    (B) 2,200 miles from port    (C) in wintertime    (D) in 1912
2. The *Titanic* was    (A) a British ship    (B) sailing to Europe    (C) from America    (D) in Newfoundland
3. Many lifeboats were launched    (A) on the iceberg    (B) by the social elite    (C) without anyone aboard    (D) without being full
4. How many lives were lost?    (A) 2,200    (B) 1,500    (C) over 2,200    (D) over 1,500
5. Because of the *Titanic*    (A) people no longer panic    (B) there are new ship safety regulations    (C) Newfoundland is patrolled    (D) no ships ever sink
6. The other ship did not hear the S.O.S. because    (A) it was too far away    (B) none was sent    (C) everyone was asleep    (D) the wireless operator was in bed
7. Another word for calamity is    (A) construction    (B) confusion    (C) catastrophe    (D) consideration
8. What is an S.O.S.?    (A) a disaster    (B) a wireless    (C) a distress signal    (D) a regulation

The airplane is a modern invention, and yet, human imagination has been at work on this idea for thousands of years. The Roman poet, Ovid, wrote the following story on this theme.

A very skillful workman named Daedalus once came to Crete from Greece. After he had finished many great buildings for King Minos, he asked permission to leave Crete but was refused. Then Daedalus said to his young son, Icarus, "Though the King forbids us to go by land or by sea, the way of the air is still open to us."

He constructed immense wings with feathers and wax. He fastened one pair to his own shoulders. With trembling fingers, he fitted the other pair upon his son. After teaching him how to use them, he gave a final warning. "Follow me, dear son, for if you fly too low, the water will drag down your wings, and if you fly too high, the hot sun will melt the wax."

They took flight from Crete's rocky shore and were soon soaring like sea gulls, far above the Aegean Sea. Alas, Icarus forgot his father's advice. He flew too high, and the wings melted from his shoulders. He fell, and the waves closed over him. His sorrowing father continued the journey alone.

1. Who was Daedalus?    Ⓐ a king    Ⓑ a poet    Ⓒ an airplane pilot  
Ⓓ a builder
2. Where did Daedalus come from?    Ⓐ Rome    Ⓑ Crete    Ⓒ Greece  
Ⓓ England
3. Why was he in Crete?    Ⓐ to be with his son    Ⓑ he was born there  
Ⓒ to be king    Ⓓ to work on great buildings
4. Who would not let him leave?    Ⓐ Icarus    Ⓑ Ovid    Ⓒ the Greeks  
Ⓓ Minos
5. Why did the father's fingers tremble? He    Ⓐ loved Icarus    Ⓑ was very old  
Ⓒ hated the King    Ⓓ feared for his own safety
6. Why did Daedalus advise his son not to fly too high? Because    Ⓐ the feathers would get wet    Ⓑ the sun would melt the wax    Ⓒ he would lose his way  
Ⓓ he would be blinded
7. What was the fate of Icarus?    Ⓐ burning    Ⓑ drowning    Ⓒ death on the rocks  
Ⓓ starvation
8. With what feeling did Daedalus continue his flight after the fall of Icarus?    Ⓐ grief    Ⓑ anxiety    Ⓒ fear    Ⓓ anger

| No. right | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8    |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| G score   | 3.8 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 10.3 |

The Off-Center Theater goes around the city putting on shows from the back of a truck. They spread a big old rug down right in the middle of the pavement so all the children and grown-ups can sit down.

Once they did a wild, rag-baggy version of "Little Red Riding Hood." Red had a police whistle so she could call the woodsman for help if she needed him. The wolf tried to trick her into giving him the whistle. He offered her a huge ice cream cone "with no added preservatives." She asked the audience if she should make the deal, and everyone screamed "No! No!" Granny was an old dear who drank "heart medicine" out of an old jug. At the end, the wolf came out and made a speech about how wolves are really good animals, misunderstood and unjustly persecuted, and how they should be cherished.

Everyone had a wonderful time and applauded. Then the actors passed the hat, and people put in money if they wanted to.

1. The actors perform    Ⓐ in a theater    Ⓑ in a civic center    Ⓒ in a restaurant    Ⓓ in the streets
2. The audience    Ⓐ sits on an old rug    Ⓑ stands on the back of a truck  
Ⓒ sits on folding chairs    Ⓓ eats ice cream
3. How much does it cost to see the show?    Ⓐ whatever you want to give  
Ⓑ one dollar    Ⓒ 25¢    Ⓓ the cost of an ice cream cone
4. How did Little Red Riding Hood know what to do?    Ⓐ she asked her mother  
Ⓑ she asked the woodsman    Ⓒ she asked the audience  
Ⓓ she asked her granny
5. The wolf told her the ice cream was    Ⓐ medicine    Ⓑ healthy food  
Ⓒ chocolate    Ⓓ good for her heart
6. The children shouted for her to    Ⓐ eat the ice cream    Ⓑ take the ice cream to her granny  
Ⓒ preserve the ice cream    Ⓓ refuse the ice cream
7. In real life, wolves    Ⓐ are really very dangerous    Ⓑ are tricky  
Ⓒ should be killed    Ⓓ should be protected
8. This story is about    Ⓐ wolves on city streets    Ⓑ Little Red Riding Hood  
Ⓒ an entertaining street show    Ⓓ going to the theater

We should make birds welcome by providing them with suitable houses.

Purple martins prefer a house of many compartments, located in the open on a pole about twelve feet in height. In building the wrens' house, it is wise to make the entrance in the form of a slit at least three or four inches long, but not more than seven-eighths of an inch in width. This will allow the wrens to bring in nesting materials, but it will exclude the English sparrow, an unwelcome intruder. The wren feeds entirely upon insects and is a most valuable friend to attract to one's garden. The bluebird likes a home of one room. Place it in a garden at no great distance from the ground. Your reward for giving him protection will be the sweet song of this favorite warbler.

- One should attempt to make birds' homes    Ⓐ fancy    Ⓑ high    Ⓒ to suit the bird    Ⓓ near the ground
- What should be the height of the pole on which the martins' house is located?    Ⓐ two feet    Ⓑ three feet    Ⓒ five feet    Ⓓ twelve feet
- The number of compartments in the bluebird's house should be    Ⓐ one    Ⓑ two    Ⓒ three    Ⓓ many
- The bluebird is    Ⓐ noisy    Ⓑ quarrelsome    Ⓒ musical    Ⓓ quiet
- The wren is a valuable bird to have in the garden because it    Ⓐ is 4 inches long    Ⓑ drives sparrows away    Ⓒ nests in the open    Ⓓ feeds upon insects
- The entrance to the wrens' house is made narrow so that    Ⓐ many birds may enter at once    Ⓑ nesting materials cannot be brought in    Ⓒ sparrows may not enter    Ⓓ insects cannot fly in
- The number of compartments in the martins' house is    Ⓐ one    Ⓑ two    Ⓒ three    Ⓓ many
- The bluebird is a favorite because of its    Ⓐ color    Ⓑ protection    Ⓒ home    Ⓓ voice

The pupils in an arithmetic class in the little country school were being examined by the county superintendent. He turned to a youngster whose father was a tailor and said to him, "Tom, I am going to order a suit from your father. I need  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards of material and I am going to pay \$6.25 a yard. How much will the material cost?"

Tom was not particularly good at fractions, but he had his wits about him. He said, "Sir, you are a tall, stout man. You will need at least 4 yards of material. And you can't get decent material for \$6.25 a yard; you must pay at least \$8.00 a yard for it. Four times 8 is 32. So the material will cost you \$32.00."

1. Tom's school was    (A) urban    (B) rural    (C) suburban    (D) inner-city
2. What did Tom's father do for a living?    (A) he was a county superintendent    (B) he taught arithmetic    (C) he made clothing  
    (D) he was not working
3. The superintendent was    (A) big and heavy    (B) tall and slender  
    (C) short and stout    (D) an average size
4. The superintendent probably needed    (A) 60 inches    (B) less than  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards  
    (C) just  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards    (D) about 4 yards
5. Tom told the superintendent that    (A) he would have to pay more for quality cloth    (B) decent material cost \$6.25 per yard    (C) his father had only more expensive material    (D) good material cost \$32 a yard
6. The superintendent asked Tom this question because he    (A) was a mean man    (B) hated Tom's father    (C) liked Tom    (D) wished to test Tom
7. This story indicates that    (A) tailors always have bright children  
    (B) Tom was good at fractions    (C) Tom's father made good clothes  
    (D) Tom was quick-witted
8. It is obvious that Tom    (A) was intelligent    (B) never had fractions  
    (C) liked to go to school    (D) was easily upset



David Putnam, a boy of twelve, took a long voyage on the ship *Arcturus*. David's uncle was collecting specimens of marine life and hoped to find many unusual ones near the Galapagos Islands.

At night, when the ship was at anchor, two great arc lights were lowered over its side. These lights attracted many kinds of fish. There were flying fish ten or twelve inches long, with lovely pinkish-purple wings or fins. There were strange fish with long, poisonous tentacles that reached out and stung their prey. There were transparent fish with bright red spots on their lower fins. There were squid and many small crabs, one of which was scarlet.

The bright lights seemed to craze the fish, and the larger ones dashed themselves against the sides of the ship and were wounded, only to be eaten by the sea lions that saw their plight. One big sea lion came so close to the gangway that David reached over and touched him.

1. Which statement is correct? David's uncle was    Ⓐ discovering an island    Ⓑ searching for treasure    Ⓒ looking for marine life  
Ⓓ sailing for pleasure
2. The lights were lowered over the ship's side so that the    Ⓐ fish might be seen    Ⓑ fish might see    Ⓒ ship might be seen    Ⓓ sailors might work
3. What effect did the lights have on some fish?    Ⓐ they came close to the gangway    Ⓑ they let David touch them    Ⓒ they became transparent    Ⓓ they behaved wildly
4. Some fish could kill with their    Ⓐ poison    Ⓑ purple wings    Ⓒ arc lights    Ⓓ red spots
5. One crab was    Ⓐ pink    Ⓑ purple    Ⓒ red    Ⓓ spotted
6. A sea lion is a    Ⓐ squid    Ⓑ flying fish    Ⓒ seal    Ⓓ tentacle
7. David's uncle was    Ⓐ a writer    Ⓑ a fisherman    Ⓒ a marine biologist    Ⓓ twelve years old
8. The selection is chiefly about    Ⓐ sea lions    Ⓑ strange fish  
Ⓒ a ship    Ⓓ a book

More and more movies are being filmed outside of Hollywood. Formerly, Hollywood movie sets would be made to depict outdoor scenes such as a small town in Canada or even a busy street in New York City. Now many film directors prefer the kind of real life atmosphere that is difficult to imitate. However, making movies "on location" in the real world can also present some problems.

Making a movie in a city like New York can be expensive. Guards must be hired to hold back curious people and stray animals. Sometimes the weather does not cooperate. A large, expensive film crew may waste many hours and even days waiting for the right sort of sunlight. In a Hollywood studio any kind of weather can be created artificially.

Making movies on location is now very common. For example, many New Yorkers are no longer surprised to see floodlights, camera trucks, or even their favorite movie stars in many parts of town. It is always exciting to watch a busy film crew suddenly become very quiet as the director shouts, "Roll the cameras!" Can you imagine a movie being made right in front of your house?

1. Some directors think that scenes filmed in New York City appear    Ⓐ very peaceful    Ⓑ like a small town    Ⓒ more lifelike    Ⓓ like Hollywood
2. Today's movies are    Ⓐ all made in New York City    Ⓑ all made in Hollywood    Ⓒ all made in England    Ⓓ made in different places
3. "Roll the cameras" means to    Ⓐ remove the cameras    Ⓑ begin filming    Ⓒ put film into the cameras    Ⓓ go to lunch
4. The best thing about shooting a movie in a Hollywood studio is that    Ⓐ the light can be controlled    Ⓑ there are never any problems    Ⓒ it will look more like real life    Ⓓ there are more people
5. Choose the best title:    Ⓐ New York, New York    Ⓑ Movies That Look Like Real Life    Ⓒ Movies For Less Money    Ⓓ The Wonders of a Hollywood Studio
6. What kind of scene might best be filmed on a Chicago street?    Ⓐ a Civil War battle    Ⓑ a scene that needs special lighting    Ⓒ a scene with traffic and crowds    Ⓓ a scene with George Washington
7. What kind of scene might best be filmed in a Hollywood studio?    Ⓐ a scene in the Grand Canyon    Ⓑ a dance scene with a large orchestra    Ⓒ a scene inside Yankee Stadium    Ⓓ an action scene in a forest
8. A director would probably want to shoot a movie in front of your house because    Ⓐ it looked like a film studio    Ⓑ it would save money    Ⓒ the weather is always perfect    Ⓓ it would look like real life